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Tower Views

by Clearway

Court Delay Raises Doubt

Terrorism Is Not the Way

Jail for Drunken Drivers

¶ President Roosevelt apparently wants to make his Supreme Court appointment after Congress has adjourned, in order to avoid controversy which might endanger the few bits of legislative salvage now being coaxed through Congress.

This approach on his part to filling the chair of Mr. Justice Van Devanter, retired, and of other justices who are reported about to retire, again opens him to charges of political expediency in dealing with the judiciary.

There may be valid reasons for delay. It is no easy task to find a jurist at once eminent enough to satisfy the country, conservative enough to avoid undue controversy during Senate confirmation, and liberal enough for Mr. Roosevelt.

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¶ Has the President already made his choice? Many close observers would be surprised if he did not have a list drawn up to take care of as many appointments as he can get. If his top choice were reasonably noncontroversial, the Senate could act before adjournment.

In asking the Attorney General for advice on the legality of recess appointments to the Supreme Court, Mr. Roosevelt showed his desire for delay. At the same time, he confessed the borderline nature of recess appointments.

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¶ The Senate later could invalidate a presidential appointment, but the justice or justices meanwhile might have sat in on vital decisions.

Disappointment of the President over collapse of his plans for the Seventy-fifth Congress is understandable. None of the glowing social objectives he expected to achieve by further legislation and court enlargement have been realized.

But is he not risking further disappointments by taking another path of expediency? Nonpartisan opinion and many in his own party have rejected executive expediency as applied to judicial independence.

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¶ A King and Queen, modestly fulfilling the services prescribed for them by British law and tradition, have just been submitted to the indignity of Irish Republican acts of terrorism. On a visit to Northern Ireland, which remains closely governed within the British system, King George and Queen Elizabeth heard the unaccustomed news of hostile greetings.

Not often must they endure personal affronts such as came from political extremists along the Irish Free State border. Northern Ireland made up for these indignities by the warmth of her own welcome.

It is true that individuals express causes, and that causes are won or lost by individuals. But to stage explosions, or throw bombs at or near one of the most democratic men in the world, simply because he wears a symbolic crown, is to confuse men and issues inexcusably.

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¶ Similar confusion between the limits of proper pressure behind a right cause, and misguided violence, is happily lessening in the United States labor situation. Dynamitings of industrial property and arming of picket lines on labor's side; and the use of thugs by industrial strike-breakers, have alike shocked the public into action.

At New York, a national campaign is underway to "protect and preserve man's constitutional right to work." This is the slogan of the Citizens' National Committee, an outcome of recent steel strike disorders at Johnstown, Penna.

A Los Angeles court rules that picketing is illegal if used for the sole purpose of unionizing a plant.

A Newark, N. J., court recently outlawed picketing for the closed shop.

The American Federation of Labor reports members recruited from workers disgusted with C. I. O. violence. The C. I. O. is taking heed.

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ Another field in which individual rights need constant protection enters the news through a New Jersey judge's decision to jail drunken drivers. The $200 optional fine does not adequately protect society. At New York, a demand is made for compulsory jailing of tipsy drivers.

Dry states would also be helped to protect themselves against liquor shipments from wet states, under the Tarver bill, on its way into law at Washington.

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¶ If Chinese troops continue to withdraw in North China, as they are reported to have done from Peiping, the undeclared war may be localized. Japanese spokesmen insist they seek nothing beyond a settlement in and around the Hopei-Chahar area. At Tientsin, Chinese attacked.

Heavy bombings of Chinese garrisons around Peiping indicate that Japanese superiority in the air has made Chinese resistance next to impossible.

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¶ At Cairo today, another monarch receives homage where once Pharaohs ruled. King Farouk I was invested, not in Oriental splendor, but in a simple procession and oath-taking before Parliament.

In The Boston Section:

Newport abuzz as great yacht races near.
Airplane engineers meet; hail progress.
Non-controversial flood plan sought.
Dockage charges approved for Army Base.

and News from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

Cuba: Where Is It Headed? 'New Deal' or Dictatorship; Batista Explains Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29 — Whether Cuba is headed for a New Deal on the Roosevelt model or a military dictatorship of the Right is the subject of debate and study here following recent disclosure in Cuba of outlines of the "three year plan" which Col. Fulgencio Batista, army chief of staff, has proposed.

The known outlines tell little, in the opinion of observers here. Land reform, for example, might mean extensive subdivision of large holdings or only specious concessions to small farmers. The intent will not become clear until full details of legislation are known. Construction of a Cuban merchant marine bears the earmarks of wish thinking rather than a serious approach.

Despite this uncertainty as to the full implications, most observers here are satisfied of one thing: that Colonel Batista's plans do not contemplate anything which might be termed a drastic move to the left or extensive social reforms. On the contrary, liberal circles here predict a military dictatorship of the right.

HAVANA, July 29 (AP)—Col. Fulgencio Batista, chief of Cuba's army and "strong man" of the island republic, said yesterday that the setup in the sugar industry, Cuba's greatest, will be rebuilt as the first step in the former sergeant's plan to "redistribute, in a just and proportional manner," the wealth of the nation "without soaking either the rich or the poor."

"This plan is not a Leftist or a Rightist movement," said the colonel, "but a sensible, feasible plan to make life more enjoyable for the extremely poor but deserving Cuban, while offering ample guaranties to capital."

The sugar industry program, Colonel Batista believes, would give the worker greater security in the "off-season" by allotting to each family a small plot of garden land for raising table corps from June to January.

He estimated that the project will mean the transfer from the "capitalist" classes to the worker classes of $40,000,000 in sugar profits annually.

Identical programs will be applied to such basic industries as petroleum, mineral, tobacco, coffee and agriculture in general.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Simple Oath Makes Farouk Egypt's King

Becomes First Ruler of Independent Egypt in Modern Times

Democratic Views

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt, July 29—In striking contrast to the pomp and ceremony which attends the coronation of a European monarch, a simple oath of loyalty to the constitution and nation began and ended the investiture of Farouk in Parliament today as the reigning King of Egypt.

The contrast was one which Farouk himself could visualize because he was in London during the coronation of George VI. Unlike that of King George, Farouk's assumption of royal dignities was unaccompanied by any religious ceremony.

The Turkish sultans used to be girt by dervishes with the sword of Osman the Conqueror. Other Moslem monarchs have been accustomed to perform this simple rite for themselves. Farouk, however, merely took the oath of Kingship.

Cairo Celebrates

Cairo, however, has made a festival of the occasion. Egyptian artists have been determined that Egypt's first completely independent ruler of modern times should assume his duties in a suitably festive atmosphere. The decorations in the streets surpass anything that Cairo has ever known. Millions of people have flocked in from the provinces. There's even a delegation from Sudan, which Egypt rules jointly with Britain.

When Farouk succeeded King Fuad he was a minor. His investiture with the full powers and prerogatives of kingship coincides with his attaining majority at the age of 18 calculated in lunar years. In the formal recognition of Farouk's assumption of ruling powers, Premier Nahas is to resign on Saturday. The King will immediately invite him to resume office.

There is every indication that King Farouk intends to be a strictly democratic ruler. Under the constitution his chief task is to help prevent party strife from interfering with the proper conduct of the nation's affairs.

King Already Popular

Farouk's predecessor King Fuad interpreted his position somewhat more gaindrously and sponsored a special political party known as the Palace Party which tried to play the lead in Egyptian affairs. But since Farouk came to the throne in April, 1936, the Palace Party has practically disappeared.

King Farouk, though an untried ruler, is already very popular.

Ancient Cairo in festive mood acclaims king: Page 2.

Free Egypt Invests Young King

King Farouk
New Ruler Is Invested With Kingship Upon Coming of Age

Gardens of the Abdin Palace
Royal Residence of the Late King Fuad, Where the New Monarch Will Reside

Chinese Out Of Peiping; Way Paved For Accord

Embassy Quarter Sees High Point of Crisis as Passed

Leaders Changed In Sudden Move

Anti-Japanese Leaders Are Being Replaced by Other Generals

PEIPING, July 29 (AP)—Peace returned to Peiping and its environs with startling suddenness tonight.

While Japanese air bombs and shells blasted Chinese armies at Tientsin, 90 miles to the east, every Chinese soldier withdrew from the Peiping area where the Sino-Japanese trouble began three weeks ago; Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, erstwhile belligerent Peiping Chinese commander, went out, and a pro-Japanese Chinese general came in.

General Sung, 29th Army commander and chairman of the Hopei-Chahar regime, announced in person the transfer of all authority hereabout to Gen. Chang Tsu-chung, pro-Japanese commander of the Army's 38th division.

General Sung and units of the 29th Army which erected barricades against a possible Japanese invasion of the city yesterday withdrew to Paotingfu, 80 miles southwest of Peiping.

It became apparent that Chinese leaders to whom the Japanese objected were getting out of local affairs and that leaders approved by the Japanese were stepping into their shoes. This development was viewed as explaining the sudden end of fighting near Peiping.

Although the former battle zones to the south were quiet, the toll of Japanese shelling yesterday became apparent as thousands of wounded Chinese from villages filtered into the city.

The embassy quarter viewed the high point of the crisis as having passed. The United States embassy took down its concentration signals, although Americans who had taken refuge there had not begun to disperse.

Japanese Bomb Tientsin To Meet Chinese Attack; Foreigners Seek Shelter

TIENTSIN, July 29 (AP)—Japanese warplanes bombed the city of Tientsin today in an effort to rout a Chinese attack that threatened to drive the Japanese army from its North China stronghold.

The principal buildings of the gateway city of North China, including Nankai University, the central railway station and the militia headquarters, were in flames.

The Chinkang International Bridge, connecting the foreign concessions and the Chinese city, was ablaze. Americans took refuge in cellars of the foreign concessions to escape the bombs.

Chinese and Japanese troops were fighting hand-to-hand in the streets with their entrenchments at places less than 100 feet apart.

Three Chinese Armies Strike

Three Chinese armies struck simultaneously during the early morning at Japanese troops entrenched along a 95-mile front in the major drive to force the Japanese army out of North China.

The battle which centered on Tientsin was being fought from Tangku, Tientsin's port 20 miles to the east, to Fengtai, Japanese field headquarters west of Peiping. The Chinese attacked suddenly and swiftly, drove the Japanese from the three key railway stations and invaded the Japanese concession.

At mid-afternoon Japanese warplanes began bombing the Chinese positions throughout the city without regard for the safety of the foreign areas and the Americans and other foreigners resident there.

"The seriousness of the situation," the Japanese command frankly admitted, "has compelled the Japanese army to attack the Chinese positions despite earlier assurances it would not expose the city's foreign residents to peril."

Both Sides Still Avoid Declaration of Warfare Despite Open Hostilities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 29—Although hostilities today flamed from Haiyuan west of Peiping to Takubar, neither side manifests a desire to formally declare war and indications point to an indefinite preservation of the Japanese attitude that this is a punitive expedition, and of the Chinese that aggression is being resisted. Indication of any international intervention similar to that in Spain is lacking, although it is rumored that the Soviet envoy in Nanking offered the use of 100 planes on collaborative terms, but that the Chinese were unwilling to agree to such an arrangement.

Peiping has been reduced to a single secret telegraph wire. This has been jammed with messages, causing the greatest congestion of press dispatches experienced in any major Far Eastern crisis.

More on the Far Eastern Situation: Page 2.

Wagner Agrees to Labor Act Probe; President Presses 5-Point Program

Vandenberg Charges Act Is One Sided in Its Protective Phases

Warns of Reaction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29 — Two men, recognized by their colleagues as among the ablest in the Senate, engaged in a debate yesterday.

The debate went to the roots of a problem which is foremost among domestic matters in the United States today—the relationship of workers and employers.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, commonly thought of as a candidate of his party for the Presidency in 1940, spoke as a moderate conservative. Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, author of the Wagner Act, spoke as a moderate progressive. The debate was moderate and courteous in tone, but poles apart in the fundamental approach.

The debate, in brief, symbolized the present rival views struggling for expression in America today, on such vexed subjects as C. I. O., unauthorized strikes, irresponsibility of organized labor, Tom Girdler, the Republic Steel riots, walkouts and industrial violence.

When it was all over, Senators Vandenberg and Wagner agreed on at least one thing—that Senate hearings should be held on possible modifications of the Wagner Act. On one other subject they agreed: That employers like Republic Steel, of which Mr. Girdler is president, should agree to written contracts. It is Mr. Girdler's refusal to put an agreement with the C. I. O. into writing that has precipitated the succession of violent outbreaks in steel centers.

Vandenberg Leads Attack

Senator Vandenberg took the initiative and led the attack. The Wagner Act, he charged, should be "mutualized"; at present it gave all benefits to the worker, none to the employer. In a series of amendments for the act he proposed that contractual responsibility be imposed upon labor unions, and a code of "unfair practice" be set up for labor, similar to that set up to guide employers.

Senator Vandenberg spoke with undeniable force and effectiveness. Trade unionism, he warned, is threatened by a violent public reaction by its own excesses.

"The right to strike must be protected," he declared, "but no less the right to work."

He charged that the Wagner Act protected only the employee majority, and ignored the other three

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Action in Congress

Congressional action broke into three sharply distinct sections today, as Administration leaders placed their revised list of legislation:

1. Senators Vandenberg and Wagner held an important debate on wages and hours: Page 1.
2. Half a dozen new battles over court reform impend: Page 13.
3. Senators Nye and Schwellenbach discuss the National Labor Relations Board: Page 13.

Buffalo Food Strike Eased By Compromise

By the Associated Press

Labor developments in brief:

Buffalo, N. Y.: Striking truck drivers unanimously ratified a compromise contract reached with wholesale grocery merchants and ended the most serious phase of Buffalo's eight-day strike, just as the staple food shortage became acute.

The contract gave the union a preferential shop, a minimum wage of $25.50 for unskilled workers laboring 48 hours a week, a blanket 5 per cent pay rise for all those who have had no increase since March 1, time and a half for overtime and one-week vacations with pay annually.

Negotiators continued efforts to settle a strike of 1000 C. I. O. union butchers in three of the city's four major packing plants which impaired the fresh meat supply and caused a price advance on some cuts. Storage supplies were expected to meet the demand until Friday when packers are to answer the union's request for a closed shop and pay increase up to 20 per cent.

Elkins, W. Va.—The countryside quiet broken three years ago by carpenters and machines prevailed again today in the upper Tygart Valley as 90 men halted work on their own homes at the Government's $1,000,000 Tygart homesteads.

The men struck yesterday, charging mismanagement and waste. Although 58 homesteaders refused to join the strike, work was suspended on a limestone plant and the last 24 homes in the settlement.

There was no picketing. Idle workers lolled about their neat white clapboard homes on the 2500-acre tract purchased by the Government for their co-operative, the Tygart Valley Association.

Detroit: Bus windows were smashed and door handles torn off several city motor coaches today as about half of the Detroit Street Railway's 1016 bus drivers began a strike, described by union officers as "unauthorized."

Pittsburgh: Twenty-two hundred men will return to work tomorrow at three northern West Virginia mines of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, ending a walkout in support of the strike at the company's steel plant at Johnstown.

Cleveland, Ohio—Cleveland threatened to put its entire police force on double shifts to quell a wave of assaults and window-smashing near Republic Steel Corporation's Corrigan-McKinney plant and other strike scenes.

Court, Housing, Wage-Hour, Tax Loophole and Sugar Quota on List

Adjournment a Bait

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29 — President Roosevelt's orders for full steam ahead on a five-point program of legislation desired of enactment before Congress can adjourn, were being pressed by his leaders on Capitol Hill today.

But doubt still remains whether all, or even most, of the five-point program can be enacted. Fights are brewing over several points on the program. If compromise agreements are reached, the bills could be passed in swift order. But between differences of opinion on the one hand, and desire to adjourn on the other, the outcome remains in doubt. Observers are simply waiting to see.

The "desired" program includes:

1. The bill for lower court reform, a draft of which was reported to the Senate by the Judiciary Committee, and can be taken up at any time. But one obstacle to taking it up and enacting it immediately is that such action would inevitably be followed by almost irresistible pressure to adjourn. This is the one bill that nearly everybody agrees is a "must."
2. The maximum hour and minimum wage bill, which has already advanced far, and despite the impediment of several amendments may be enacted by the Senate at once.
3. The bill providing assistance for low-cost housing projects, which has been reported by committee favorably, and is scheduled to be taken up in the Senate right after the wages and hours bill.
4. Legislation to plug "loopholes" in the income tax laws, brought out in recent investigations.

Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina announced

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

President Puts News In Four Categories For Press Conference

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt has redefined the rules governing publication of his remarks at press conferences. Basically, he retained the four categories of treatment that have been in effect since he entered the White House. But he revised their definitions to prevent what he termed any misunderstanding by interviewers.

The new categories:

Background—Remarks which can be attributed to the President without direct quotation.

Direct quotation—Presidential remarks may be printed within quotation marks when specifically authorized.

Information not to be attributed to the President—Mr. Roosevelt said this treatment rarely would be required, but that when it is, the information can be attributed neither to him nor the White House.

Off the record—Information that must be kept confidential and not published in any manner.

Correspondents had requested a new definition of "background" because of some confusion as to its meaning.

Demand Is Voiced In Wisconsin For New Trade Codes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., July 29—Thousands of telegrams have been received by Gov. Philip F. La Follette urging him to include in his call for a special legislative session on relief needs the question of enacting a revised trade practices law.

They have been interpreted as evidence that industries and trades affected by the trade practice standards which expired on July 25 desire to have them continued.

Standards, formerly known as "codes," covering nine industries and trades, 15,000 establishments and approximately 75,000 workers were suspended when the 1937 legislature adjourned on July 2 without continuing the 1933 Wisconsin Recovery Act or enacting a revised measure to replace it. Wisconsin thus reverted to conditions prevailing before 1933 as far as regulation of hours, wages and selling prices in relation to cost are concerned. Its recovery act of 1935 was the sole survivor among

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Britain Queries Powers on New Security Accord

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that Great Britain had sent to Belgium, France, Germany and Italy a note "carrying western European security pact conversations a step further and reviewing the present situation."

It was indicated the note was intended as a basis for discussion of "technical aspects" of the security pact situation.

LONDON, July 29 — Although Italy may repeat the word "accepted" in reply to Britain concerning its non-intervention proposals, it is understood that her attitude on the vital question of withdrawal of volunteers and recognition of belligerents still remains doubtful.

There is reason to believe, however, that Signor Mussolini has slightly altered his position since Premier Chamberlain's recent talk with Ambassador Grandi. Though Downing Street keeps its lips sealed

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Intimate Message From Washington

Tommy Corcoran, Just Discovered, Cast His Shadow in 1933—Will He Survive the Glare of Sudden Publicity?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, July 29

This bureau remembers very well the day that one of its members came back from a Senate committee hearing and said with some animation: "Say, the Administration has got a whiz of a new lawyer. Name of Tommy Corcoran. Apple-cheeked boy, but he knows his stuff! He'll be heard from!"

That was in 1933, and this week the Saturday Evening Post says that Tommy "has risen to a position of power vaguely resembling that which the Duke of Buckingham held under James I, or Olivier the Barber held under Louis XI."

We don't know much about Olivier the Barber; the only famous barber we know (apart from our own) is James Neale, the House of Representatives barber, who shaves Vice-President Garner every two days, and we suspect that some of the stories about Tommy Corcoran have grown in the telling. Tommy has been a very useful young lawyer for the Administration to have; a prolific idea-man; a drafter of legislation of varying skill; but an unexcelled ghost-writer.

As a matter of fact, we understand that practically every big law firm has a "Tommy" somewhere in the shop, who has his thrilling days of apprenticeship, and writes brilliant briefs for his seniors, and ultimately becomes a senior himself and gets $100,000 fees. It would be wrong to say that the "Tommies" now in the big New York law shops are George Villiersas or even Olivier the Barber. They are generally useful, as long as their seniors keep an eye on them.

The seniors may not scintillate, but they have an important role. They put on the brakes.

Brakes Have Been Jammed On

And so with the New Deal. Tommy Corcoran and Ben Cohen and all the rest of them can be very useful citizens, as long as they are kept in their places. One suspects that, at various times in recent years, they may not always have been kept in their places. But now the Senate has intervened, and Tommy Corcoran has been set back on the heels. There are even rumors that he will leave the Government service. Washington would miss his talents which can be very useful to any Administration that is prepared to use them with a little common sense.

Worst of all, Tommy has lost his blessed anonymity. They do say that after the melancholy experiences of the swiftly changing line of "brain trusters"—the Moleys and Lew Douglases and Jimmy Warburgs and Rex Tugwells and Stanley Highs—that Tommy and Benny decided they must be anonymous to survive.

Oddly enough, Corcoran and Cohen lost the last shreds of anonymity over an issue which they did not originate. True, they jumped into the Supreme Court fight after it started. And they got the credit or blame for inventing the six-judge plan of judicial change.

But the best evidence we have been able to find is that the six-judge plan was devised in the Attorney General's office. Mr. Cummings and some of his assistants dished up the initial arguments.

Along Came Corcoran

Along came Corcoran, by the time of the President's fireside talk, to do a clever job of ghost-writing and produce a good argument: namely, that it was traditional in American history for a President to have a few Supreme Court appointments to keep up a gradual evolution in the court, and that President Roosevelt had missed this essential historical opportunity.

But, partly in fact and partly in popular legend, the Corcoran-Cohen team were involved in the fight, and in the fight they were dragged into the limelight, and their very names and legends contributed to the defeat.

Speaking of "passions for anonymity," now that the House has passed a bill creating the six new assistants to the President whose qualities were according to the Brownlow report to be embodied in that phrase, perhaps we can tell the origin of the phrase. We have not seen it in print before.

It seems that a representative of the Brownlow Committee was in London, gathering information on the inmost workings of the British administrative system, civil service, etc. Some well-advised person told him to call on Tom Jones, then secretary to the British Cabinet. After much inquiry and stair-climbing, the investigator found Mr. Jones, whom he discovered to be a mine of information about the entire British Government. After all, he has been a silent attendant at Cabinet meetings for something like a quarter of a century.

Rapidan in a Minor Key

"Well," exclaimed the American in amazement at last, "why haven't I heard of you before! You're the whole works of the British Government."

"Oh, I don't know," said Tom Jones, "I have a passion for anonymity."

The phrase was swiftly relayed to President Roosevelt.

And one good story deserves another also, we think, unpublished. Tom Jones came to the United States with the Ramsay MacDonald Mission in 1929. You remember—the log on the Rapidan. They had to telephone the Hoover-MacDonald conversations back to London every night, for the advice of the Admiralty and Foreign Office. And, shameful to relate, they suspected a friendly power of wire-tapping—not the United States. Tom Jones is a Welshman. There was another Welshman in his London office. So the whole Rapidan negotiation, before it was news, and London's crucial replies thereto, were telephoned across the Atlantic in the soft inflections and minor keys of the Welsh tongue.

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Making the Constitution

A day-to-day account of the convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Engineers Discuss Problems Of Future Increase in Autos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, July 29—The automobile and the problems that go with it were the chief concern of the sixty-seventh annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers which has completed its sessions here in the automobile capital of the world.

Of all the matters presented to the engineers for their consideration, the single fact that stood out was that in the next 23 years, or by 1960, the nation can expect 50 per cent more vehicles on the roads.

This figure was presented by Charles F. Kettering, vice-president of General Motors Corporation.

Highways, even super-highways, the engineers were shown, will be sorely taxed to support such traffic. The present high incidence of traffic accidents will grow much larger unless steps are taken to make safety precautions grow more rapidly than the spread of automobile ownership.

Chief expounder of the problems of the future road was Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads. A paper by Mr. MacDonald, read at the convention, pointed out that systems of statewide and nationwide dimensions and their administration on a sound economic and engineering basis were the most important trends in highway development.

The road bureau chief foresaw a particular breakdown of crowded industrial areas into smaller units that, it is thought, may be free of many evils now found in such areas. As the best antidote for congested areas he recommended super-highways with frequent accesses.

Diversion of motor fuel and automobile taxes was condemned by several speakers. Murray D. Van Wagoner, Michigan state highway commissioner, advocated a new system for allocation of automobiles and gasoline taxes to highway and road construction and maintenance in proportion to service to traffic and contributions to highway revenue that each road provides.

Bridge building, the function that was most frequently ascribed to engineers until attention was concentrated on highway problems, came in for serious attention only as it affects the flow of automobile traffic.

Edward D. Rich, engineer for the Michigan department of health, urged that trailer parking lots be regulated by the cities, and that special attention be given to the safety, health and comfort of their occupants.

Chief departure from the automotive problems was contained in the message of the president, Louis C. Hill. Unable to be present, Mr. Hill sent his message to be read by Edward P. Lupfer, senior vice-president. In it he sounded a warning against trade unionism in its application to the engineering profession.

"It should be obvious that this trend toward trade unionism," the president said, "will destroy whatever standing the engneer has obtained as a member of an acknowledged profession. Hence it is imperative that we consider what line of action is available to us other than the direct action of collective bargaining.

"It is evident to me that the effort lies in recognition of the responsibility of each engineer to his subordinates. I wish to emphasize this point: it means that most of the members of the society must assume, actively and individually, the obligations of the dual function of employee-employer.

"By our own efforts we can correct the conditions which already have forced many engineers to put aside the standards of the profession and accept those of a trade instead, but effective action may not be postponed and the responsibility rests directly upon the individual members of the American Society of Civil Engineers."

Music Dealers Report All-Time Record Sales

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—There's music in the air—or at least there will be—because the National Association of Music Merchants in convention here yesterday reported the largest volume of business in the history of the industry.

They took time out from taking orders to elect officers, including Jerome F. Murphy of Boston, president, and W. Howard Beasley, Dallas; Jay Grinnell, Detroit; Robert J. Shakleton, Louisville, and Paul S. Felder, New Orleans, vice-presidents.

S. Earnest Philpitt of Miami, was named secretary; Clarence Hammond of Brooklyn, treasurer, and W. A. Meenie of New York, executive secretary.

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Nye Attacks Labor Board as Unfair

New Court Bill Faces No Easy Path—Several Barriers Loom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—Half a dozen new battles over the revised court reform bill face Congress.

A large element among the New Dealers who were defeated in the original fight to enlarge the Supreme Court now plan amendments to the new bill, to make it more drastic.

Another group is demanding that constitutional amendments be submitted at this time, first, to cause compulsory retirement of judges at 75; second, to increase the Supreme Court's size to 11.

A coalition movement to authorize a survey of all phases of judicial reform, court reorganization and constitutional amendments is backed by certain Senators, among them Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico and Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, the first one of those favoring the original Supreme Court bill, the second a leader in its defeat.

Bill Follows Pattern

The new court reform bill itself, which was finally reported out, follows the pattern charted out for it. It does not touch the Supreme Court and deals only with inferior federal courts.

Some question was raised over the form of the proposal to permit the Attorney General to intervene in private cases in lower courts where a constitutional issue is involved. The bill would require him to show a "legal" interest in the case. Administration spokesmen said the provision would nullify the object of giving the Government right to intervene to protect the constitutionality of acts of Congress. At present time in private cases the Government is unable to intervene, even though a major constitutional issue is at stake. Under the new wording, it is asserted, a judge might rule the Attorney General had not shown an "interest" and exclude him, as he is now.

Minton Opens Controversy

Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana is proposing an amendment to the revised court measure, requiring a two-thirds vote in the Supreme Court to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional. This proposal is bound to precipitate controversy and may open up the whole Supreme Court issue. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana declares the Minton proposal violative of the understanding between himself, Vice-President Garner and Senator Alben W. Barkley, majority leader. Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, who originally sponsored the Minton idea, said that he would now vote against it.

The Burke-Hatch proposal for a recess court survey is likely to be proposed as a resolution, with the idea of supplying factual material for a re-approach to the whole subject next year.

The lower courts bill introduced yesterday, leaves for future determination the question of new judges in inferior courts, but asks recommendations from the, attorney general, and the judicial council.

Court Plan Defeat Credited to People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stanford University, Calif.

Defeat of the President's Supreme Court bill was hailed as "the most hopeful sign in many months that the American people have regained their capacity for straight thinking" by the international physicist and Nobel prize winner, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, at a conference of junior business executives at Stanford University.

Dr. Millikan declared that an aroused public opinion ultimately defeated the court issue "when Americans realized the proposition struck at the heart of our governmental system."

"I think," he said, "that of any single educational agency, our newspapers can be credited with doing the best job of educating our people to straight thinking in politics."

Cummings Promises Ruling On Recess Appointments

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings will send a report to President Roosevelt this week on the legality of recess appointments to the Supreme Court, a Justice Department official said yesterday. At a press conference Mr. Cummings declined to discuss the report which the President has requested, but it was indicated that several assistants to the Attorney General were studying all aspects of recess appointments, including existing precedents.

He and Rankin in House Both Charge Board Is Communistic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—A new and stronger attack on the National Labor Relations Board and upon Edward F. McGrady, assistant Secretary of Labor, was made on the Senate floor here today by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, just before word was flashed that Mr. McGrady had helped to settle the 94-day strike at the Apex Hosiery Mill in Philadelphia.

The Nye attack gave the impression of opening a campaign against the alleged "high-handedness" "prejudice" and radical leanings of the regional directors of the Labor Board. Senator Nye's original onslaught was taken up by Rep. John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi in the House. This was, in turn, the subject of a reply by Emil Rieve, international president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, today.

The Labor Board's regional directors have been hearing charges of unfair employer practices in the textile industry in the South, where the union is making a drive, and Mr. Rankin, like Senator Nye, charged that the board "was conspiring with communistic influences to destroy southern industries."

Pact Runs to Aug. 1 1938

The McGrady agreement at Philadelphia means that thousands of workers will go back to work after the long siege. The agreement will run to Aug. 1, 1938, and designates Dr. George W. Taylor, University of Pennsylvania, professor, as impartial arbiter to settle the company-union disputes so long as the contract is effective.

The Nye attack dealt primarily with the Philadelphia situation. His statement was made yesterday, before the settlement was announced, and caused a number of Senators to express incredulity at charges, which were the more surprising as coming from an erstwhile progressive.

"I have here evidence of the failure and refusal on the part of the Labor Board," Senator Nye declared, "to submit a question that would let the employees express themselves as being favorable to affiliation with the American Federation of Labor rather than with the C. I. O."

The material Senator Nye submitted came from the Rev. R. B. Naugle, pastor of the Resurrection Lutheran Church of Philadelphia. The Nye-Naugle charges were received with incredulity by Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington and Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, who brought out that Senator Nye had made no report to check facts with officials of the Labor Board.

Senator Nye, in brief, charged that workers had "five times" asked the National Labor Relations Board to hold an election in the plant "and no less than five times were their requests denied or ignored utterly."

Following this "refusal," Senator Nye declares an informal poll was taken at the Rev. Mr. Naugle's church which gave a local company union, the National Association of Hosiery Workers, 1412 votes, and only 83 for the C. I. O.

Wagner Urges Facts

Hearsay evidence, said Senator Nye, attributed to Mr. McGrady the remark that the Apex Company had better bargain with the C. I. O.

"If the National Labor Relations Board is going to tolerate practices of that kind," cried Senator Nye, "the hour is not far off when Americans are going to be reminded that things can happen here as they have happened elsewhere." Russian and fascist conditions might be caused, he charged.

"Has the Senator ascertained the reason for the decision of the Labor Board?" asked Senator Wagner.

"I have not."

"I think if the Senator inquires he certainly will get the facts," responded Senator Wagner. "Why, in all justice, does not the Senator ask the board for an explanation?"

"They should give an explanation," responded Senator Nye.

Reply to Red Charge

Senator Schwellenbach asked if Senator Nye's sole source of information was the Rev. Mr. Naugle.

"No, that is not the exclusive source of that information."

"May I ask who else said that Mr. McGrady made this statement?"

"Yes," said Senator Nye, "the Senator may ask it, but I am going to plead to be excused from answering that question at this time."

Mr. Rieve, in his reply to the Rankin charge of "Communist influence," declared that it was "an attempt to lift a smoke screen over a conspiracy of Mississippi bankers, merchants and educators to ruin northern industry by unfair trade practices and misuse of WPA funds."

The union president said WPA textile mill building projects were halted by WPA Administrator Hopkins in Lamberton, Brookhaven, Philadelphia and Ellisville, all in Mississippi.

"Let Congressman Rankin turn to his home state and purge it of conspirators against industrial well being and American living standards," Mr. Rieve said.

President Urges Five Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

that the Joint Tax Avoidance Committee, after a two-hour executive session, had adjourned without completing a draft of a bill. Great difficulties are reported in the committee's task, mostly in drawing a line between legitimate personal holding companies, of which thousands exist, and the tax-avoidance companies which the Administration desires to outlaw.

But it has a long road and, is subject to attack from those who consider the Administration's drive to be largely for political publicity.

5. A sugar-quota bill. Although this has not advanced in Congress, despite a session-long wrangle over its details, it is necessary to replace the Jones-Costigan Sugar Quota Law, which runs out at the end of the year.

Six Senators and Congressmen representing sugar-growing areas conferred with President Roosevelt this afternoon on the possibility of extending the Jones-Costigan act. They included Senator Alva B. Adams (D), Colorado; Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), Wyoming; Senator Prentiss Brown (D), Michigan; Representative Fred Cummings (D), Colorado; Representative J. W. Robinson (D), Utah, and Representative Marvin Jones (D), Texas.

How They Now Stand

The first three measures stand in preferred position. But the next two bills are less advanced. Together, they by no means exhaust the list of those considered "desirable" at the White House, in the announcement made last night after President Roosevelt had conferred with Representative William B. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, Speaker of the House, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, and Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, House leader. They hinted that the President still sees merit in the plan to reorganize the Executive Branch of the Government, and in general farm legislation.

The crop insurance bill, passed by the Senate last March, still requires House action. Anti-lynching legislation, also passed by the House, awaits Senate action.

But the impression was that Congress will not be held in Washington to pass these last two measures.

None of the items on the five-point program has yet passed either House of Congress. However, it is generally agreed that in pressure for adjournment, objections to several of the bills which otherwise might delay action indefinitely, may disappear. There is fundamental dispute over the terms of a real sugar control program, but little to continuance of the present system on a temporary basis. There is no basic dispute over stopping the holes in the tax laws, although lengthy political capital might be made of the Administration's tactics. The housing bill is also now relatively free from dissent, although it has taken years to get it this far on the docket—the dissent was rampant in its earlier stages. And the court bill, unless irreconcilable supporters of the President's plan attempt to enlarge it too provocatively, was assured of a clear path.

Lure of Adjournment

So, despite the formidable appearance of the new "desired" list, it is plainly a physical possibility to get through the schedule in a couple of weeks or a little more. Senator Barkley intimates that two weeks would be too short. But it was also hinted that Congress would not be kept in session "unduly." Thus the lure of adjournment is the bait which draws legislators into the five-point program.

Prophets are still saying that the session will end by mid-August. With luck, they feel a large part of the five-point program will be enacted. If not, the choice is between adjournment and sacrifice of the program, and there is still the possibility of recessing until some time in October for a resumed session. But opposition to the latter course was conveyed by the leaders to President Roosevelt. The feeling is that when Congress quits, its members want to be free not to return to Washington except for committee work until shortly before next January's session.

Naturally, no date for adjournment has been set. Indefiniteness is an important part of the bait. But Senator Barkley said he hoped for an immediate vote on the wage-hours bill in the Senate, for final action on the housing bill on Friday or Saturday. The court bill would then follow.

That leaves the sugar bill and tax-plugging bill. For the former there is powerful support, led by Senator William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, and little opposition is now apparent. So, despite the formidable appearance of the present schedule, and numerous lesser disputes all along the way, no actual deadlock stands yet in the way of early adjournment following enactment of a substantial part of the present program. Everything depends on avoidance of such a deadlock.

Mayor to Pay English City Good Will Visit

SALISBURY, Md., July 29—In an international gesture of felicitation, Alfred T. Truitt, mayor of this eastern shore city, left here today to return the good will respects paid to his municipality five years ago by John Sidney Rutledge, mayor of the English Salisbury.

Mr. Rutledge was an honor guest here for the 1932 celebration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of this American community and returned to England laden with gifts from descendants of original settlers in the vicinity and with the promise of Mayor Truitt to return his visit.

Salisbury, Md., was founded in 1732 by a group of emigres from the English community from which it takes its name.

Senator Lewis Urges Nationalized Medicine

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D), of Illinois, asked Congress today to nationalize the medical profession. He introduced a resolution to make all physicians and surgeons civil officers of the United States. They would be required to give medical aid to any needy impoverished person. The Social Security Board would pay the bill.

Senator Lewis advanced the proposal at the recent annual convention of the American Medical Association. Some controversy followed over whether he spoke with White House authority.

Communists Lose Appeal

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28 (AP)—New York's Court of Appeals yesterday barred the Communist Party from the official state ballot as a recognized political organization.

Ancient Cairo In Festive Mood Acclaims King

CAIRO, Egypt, July 29 (AP)—A stalwart, firm-chinned youth of 16, His Majesty Farouk the First, was invested today as the first king of an independent Egypt since the Mameluke rulers were conquered by Turkish hordes in the sixteenth century.

With a dignity far beyond his years, the husky-shouldered monarch took oath before his assembled Chamber and Senate.

He became king of Misr, lord of Nubia and the Sudan and sovereign of Kordofan and Darfour to the wild acclaim of 15,000,000 subjects and a display of fanfare and ritual within this ancient capital.

He vowed "by Almighty God to respect and obey the constitution and laws of the Egyptian people, safeguard my country's independence and defend its territory."

Shouts of "yehia el Malek!"—"long live the King!"—throughout his land echoed the acclaim that broke out among the select assembly in the Parliament building.

No Crown of Egypt

There is no crown of Egypt and the ceremony was an investiture rather than a coronation in the western sense. The suggestion that Farouk should be crowned with the 3000-year-old diadem of Tut-ankh-Amen had been overruled because the actual crowning of a king is not in accord with Islamic law.

Farouk is the first invested king of Egypt. His father, Fuad the First, had changed the title from the traditional one of sultan to king, him to the full inheritance of 60

Thousands Line Streets

Unprecedented thousands jammed Cairo's streets, heedless of the scorching heat, before and after the investiture. They were jammed along the two-mile processional route from Abdin Palace to the Parliament building. Balconies, windows and roofs were bright with thousands of red fezzes.

The processional way was sanded underfoot and lined with flagpoles from which fluttered the green and white flag of Egypt. Burly Egyptian infantrymen held back the cheering crowds while Farouk, in the full dress uniform of a field marshal, rode by in his gilded state coach. The carriage was drawn by three pairs of horses and guarded in front and behind by detachments of royal bodyguards in brilliant white, blue and gold uniforms with red fezzes.

Accompanied by Premier

Farouk was accompanied by his Premier, Mustapha El-Nahas Pasha. His Uncle Cherif Sabri Pasha and Aziz Ezzet Pasha, two of the three men who have ruled for him as a council of regency since his father passed on in April, last year, preceded Farouk in a bright red limousine.

Eight royal princes, cabinet ministers and presidents of the Chamber and Senate met the King when he stepped from the carriage at the entrance of the Maglis. All within the chamber rose and bowed low as the Monarch entered.

Farouk glanced at his mother, widowed Queen Nazali, then indicated with a slight wave of his hand that all could be seated. He took his seat on the throne in the center of a raised dais.

A hush fell over the assembly as Farouk rose and in a clear voice read the royal oath. The assemblage then rose, cheering, and the monarch resumed his seat. The reign of Farouk the First was officially under way.

Rules Independent Egypt

A young man, still lacking his full majority under Egyptian law, had become ruler of a nation which only last year gained its independence under the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance at the end of 55 years of British military occupation.

Bert Fish, United States Minister to Egypt, was present in the diplomatic box at the investiture, alongside princes, ministers and the flower of Egyptian and Arabic nobility.

The ceremony seemed to have lost nothing in drama through Farouk's insistence on abandonment of the original plans for a religious ceremony.

Concealed radio microphones carried Farouk's vow to the remotest village of his kingdom.

At least one loudspeaker was installed in every center of population.

Labor Act Probe Agreed On

(Continued from Page 1)

parties of society, the employer, the minority worker and the public.

"There are labor practices which cannot persist," he said, "which will not be condoned, and which threaten the best welfare of organized labor itself and the perpetuation of a statutory collective bargaining."

Breaking of Contracts

Senator Wagner declared that labor had broken its contract with employers in only one half of 1 per cent of its agreements in the past 10 years.

Senator Vandenberg retorted that this percentage would hardly cover the past two years, since the Wagner Act.

But, answered Senator Wagner, the right to bargain collectively by many employers was a very recent matter.

"Unless the existing situation is corrected," charged Senator Vandenberg, "the inevitable reaction and repercussion, often in terms of violent vigilanteism, are culculated in the long run to do the legitimate labor cause an infinite harm.

"The civil liberties of the steel worker who testified that he was stripped and degraded by the C. I. O. are just as precious as the civil liberties of the outraged mine worker in Kentucky who fell afoul of an equivalently dastardly employer tyranny."

It was at this point that Senator Wagner raised the question of the Republic Steel strike. It arose, he declared, after the union had offered a contract to Mr. Girdler.

"The labor representatives have testified, and I think it has not been denied," Senator Wagner said, "that there was no objection to the terms of the agreement, but there was a refusal to sign it."

This was the start, he said, of the "terrific tragedy." Speaking of Mr. Girdler, he added, "if he had obeyed the Labor Relations Act he would have signed that contract and all these tragedies would have been avoided."

Agrees on Contract

"I agree," said Senator Vandenberg, "that if there is any sense on earth in having any kind of a contract it ought to be in black and white, so that everyone can tell what all are talking about."

But there is no use in a contract, he went on, "unless contractual responsibility is established."

He described as "intolerable" a condition where "a handful of B. M. T. workers" summarily tie up a transit network of 2,000,000 people; and where a "few strikers penetrated all the electrical resources of some 400,000 innocent bystanders in the Saginaw valley in Michigan."

Senator Vandenberg then reviewed his proposed amendments to the Wagner Act. Among other things these would bar compulsory assessments by unions for contributions to political parties; would ban strikes, unless voted for by a majority of the units set up for collective bargaining; and would require all officers of unions to be citizens.

Senator Wagner read an unpublished letter from William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, denouncing the Vandenberg proposals. Mr. Green charged they fell "little short of the example set by Fascist Germany" in repressing trade unions. Mr. Green wrote:

What A. F. of L. Thinks

"The A. F. of L. regards these amendments as a bold attempt to restrict the freedom of self-organization of the workers, to enhance rather than to mitigate the inequality of the bargaining power between the employers and the workers, and to nullify the effectiveness of democratic self-government of our unions through government interference."

Senator Wagner himself declared:

"I would give my last blood to prevent the enactment of the suggested amendments, because they would destroy the rights these unfortunate workers, exploited for years, have finally won. Indeed, they have not entirely won them.

"There is enough economic power in this country among some of the 'diehards' to continue the fight. Look at the Republic Steel company, which has defied the law, and which is still preventing organization. That is why, Mr. President, only one-fifth of all the workers of the country are today in a position where they may bargain effectively for their services."

As the debate concluded, Senator Vandenberg ultimately withdrew his amendments, for the time being, after Senator Wagner and Senator Hugo Black (D) of Alabama, chairman of the Labor Committee, had expressed willingness to hold hearings on his proposals.

Crater Case Shelved By New York Police

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—The Crater mystery case is back in police files, with a halt called in the revived investigation into the seven-year-old disappearance of the state Supreme Court justice.

Mrs. Joseph Force Crater, wife of the justice, told police officials who interviewed her at her home in Maine that she did not say her husband had been murdered, as reported in a newspaper interview, which prompted the renewed inquiry by District Attorney William C. Dodge's office.

Assistant District Attorney James T. Neary, who questioned Mrs. Crater at Belgrade Lakes, Maine, reported that Mrs. Crater has no idea why the justice disappeared.

Mr. Dodge said Mrs. Crater "told Mr. Neary and Capt. Conrad Rothengast of the New York police she was satisfied everything possible had been done" by officials who conducted the investigation at the time her husband disappeared. If and when any new evidence is available, appropriate action will be taken. At present there is none.

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President Holds Chinese Rift As Still in Serious Stage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—President Roosevelt conferred with his Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, and with "Ambassador at Large" Norman Davis on the foreign situation here this morning.

While it was disclosed after the conferences that the State Department still views the Chinese situation as one of extreme seriousness, the same careful reserve which has marked Mr. Hull's behavior since hostilities broke out in the Peiping-Tientsin area continued to be observed today.

Mr. Hull disclaimed any foreknowledge of the remarks which British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden made in Parliament this morning, and for the second successive day declined to discuss the implications of the fighting in China to America's Neutrality Act, the Nine Power Pact or the Kellogg Pact.

Little Admitted Publicly

The only aspect of the situation which is being admitted publicly is the concern of the State Department for the safety of the 1300 American nationals in Peiping and another 1300 to 1500 in the Tientsin area. Constant exchanges of information are taking place between Washington and the affected cities via the Government's own wireless service on this subject.

With the reported defeat of Chinese forces and occupation of Peiping by Japanese troops, this concern is momentarily minimized. Provided these reports are true, it means that the Americans will at least not be caught in the middle of a battlefield. But should hostilities continue and Japan embark on any extensive operations against China, the continued presence of Americans behind their lines would produce complications which the State Department may desire to avoid by evacuating them entirely.

Hull Cautious

As to America's policy toward the latest Japanese venture, it is now clear that Mr. Hull is pursuing as cautious and unprovocative a line as possible. By contrast with the policy of his predecessor, Henry L. Stimson, at the time of the first Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931, he has refrained from any word or action implying even American disapproval of what Japan is doing.

While it admittedly may be necessary to invoke the Neutrality Act, Mr. Hull is not willing to even discuss this possibility, lest it put the United States in the position of prejudging Japan's intentions or questioning the sincerity of continued Japanese insistence here that Tokyo is doing everything possible to avert open warfare. The peaceful protestations of the Japanese Ambassador are being accepted officially at their face value and apparently will continue to be so accepted so long as there is the least justification for so viewing them.

A Quiet Eddy in the Troubled Current of Peiping

Wide World

View of Chien Men Street, Chief Thoroughfare of the Outer City

At the Extreme End of the Street Is the Legation Quarter, Where the Majority of the American Residents of the City Have Been Assembled

Eastern Crisis: Japanese Punitive Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 29—Unmistakable Sino-Japanese war, though still on a small scale, started yesterday without the formality of declaration, following three weeks of alternate skirmishes and futile efforts to reach a peaceful settlement. Japanese troops attacked at a number of points around Peiping and were uniformly successful, according to reports received here. Airplanes, it was said, contributed to the defeat of the Chinese troops.

The Japanese Foreign Office heralded the opening of hostilities with a statement asserting that Japanese military authorities in China had finally abandoned hope of a peaceful settlement, thus justifying military operations on the ground that conditions in the Peiping-Tientsin area menaced the lives and property of Japanese nationals and garrison.

The American Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, and the British chargé d'affaires, J. L. Dodds, called on Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, yesterday morning. While the details of their conversation were not revealed, it is reliably understood that Mr. Hirota offered assurances of the protection of the lives and property of foreign residents in Peiping and repeated his declaration made previously in the Diet that Japan would not seize on the conflict as a pretext for annexation of Chinese territory. In all this, however, he did not definitely commit himself regarding the scope of present operations. Such developments, it is held, depend largely on Chinese reaction.

The next days should show whether the present small war in which Japanese superiority in equipment should assure a victory over the Chinese 29th army will be transformed into a large conflict through the intervention of the Chinese central government. Chinese troops were reported marching toward Peiping yesterday.

The Chinese dilemma is difficult, as risks are inevitable and the possibilities of losses in a major clash with Japan are very great. Yet, if Japan can successfully carry out her so-called punitive expedition throughout the Peiping-Tientsin area, real Chinese sovereignty can scarcely survive there and such a setback would be a crushing blow to the new Chinese nationalism.

Americans Camp in Embassy

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Dispatches to the State Department disclosed today that Americans in the area around Peiping are turning to their Embassy for protection.

The Embassy, guarded by Marines, was described as becoming crowded. Memories of the 1900 Boxer Rebellion spurred the move to shelter. Refugees hurried to the compound through barricaded streets. They made their way in automobiles as far as possible, then in rickshas and on foot. Ten or 15 Americans in the Yenching Quarter of Peiping chose to remain in their homes, exposed though they were to artillery fire and bombings.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated a wholesale evacuation would be undertaken only in a grave emergency. If the Americans should be taken out, they would probably travel by rail to Tientsin, 130 miles away. Enough navy ships to care for all of them, it was said, could reach Tientsin in a matter of hours. There are 1000 U. S. soldiers on duty there.

Rear Admiral Henry E. Yarnell, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet, is at Vladivostok, Russia, 1200 miles distant.

The majority of the refugees were being billeted in houses and tents within the embassy compound. Some difficulty was experienced at first in getting Americans to the legation quarter because of barricades erected on the principal streets by the Chinese forces. Chinese military patrols also delayed the withdrawal but all these obstacles were overcome after embassy representatives had taken the matter up with Chinese authorities. Many of the refugees made their way to the legation quarter under military escort.

American Property In Tientsin Area Worth $25,000,000

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The State Department has estimated that American commercial investments in Peiping and Tientsin were roughly $25,000,000, mostly in Tientsin. There are relatively few American commercial firms with offices in Peiping.

The following is a list of the more important American firms in the two Chinese cities:

In Tientsin: The American Express Company, China-American Trading Company, National City Bank, E. W. Fraser and Company, Dollar Steamship Company, Anderson Meyer Company, Standard Oil Company, Texas Oil Company, Du Pont de Nemours and Company, Eastman Kodak Company and the National Analine and Chemical Company.

In Peiping: British-American Tobacco Company, Standard Oil Company, the National City Bank and the Rockefeller Foundation, which maintains the Peiping Hospital and various missionary organizations.

Japan Watching British Attitude In the Far East

TOKYO, July 29 (AP)—War Minister, Gen. Sadaze Sugiyama, told the Diet today it was "easy to clear the Chinese troops from the Peiping and Tientsin areas, but what is far more important is the clash with the central Chinese army which may follow."

In any event, he added, "Japan is prepared to meet all possibilities." The War Minister's statement was interpreted as meaning the War Office had secret information indicating it would be difficult to keep the Chinese war confined to the north.

Wholesale reinforcements were being dispatched to China to meet the gravest of eventualities. The lower house of Parliament passed without change bills that revised the conscription and military secrets protection laws and made a $30,000,000 appropriation for North China hostilities.

Complete Censorship

The military secrets measure will give the army censor absolute power over all information, even such things as almanacs and industrial statistics. It is designed to prevent "economic espionage." The conscription bill empowers the War Minister to modify qualifications for army and navy recruits.

The Japanese Government was reported to be watching Great Britain's actions in the North China crisis with the greatest concern.

The newspaper Nichi Nichi declared the Government was devising means to meet any "third power" interference in the undeclared war between China and Japan. This action, the newspapers said, was taken since the Government considered possible joint action by foreign powers was likely to be more serious than the protests made when Japan set up Manchoukuo as an independent state.

British Influence Seen

The joint Anglo-American representations made to the Foreign Office here and to the Japanese embassy in Peiping yesterday, Nichi Nichi said, were considered to have been made under British influence.

(In London yesterday Ambassadors Robert W. Bingham of the United States and Quo Tai-Chi of China discussed the Sino-Japanese situation with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

(Neither embassy made any official announcement concerning the talks. An informed source said, however, that Mr. Bingham's visit to Mr. Eden was merely an "exchange of views in which the Ambassador told Mr. Eden the latest official information about China in his possession and the Foreign Secretary did likewise.")

100,000-Mile 'Sun Spots' Seen by Unaided Eye

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—Tornadoes in the sun's atmosphere are visible to the eye of the man in the street this week, astronomers at the American Museum of Natural History said here today. They look like sunspots on the upper right quarter of the sun and have diameters estimated to measure 100,000 miles.

Reported by Hugh S. Rice, museum associate in astronomy, the observation was confirmed by Dr. Clyde Fisher, curator of the Hayden planetarium, who said they were the largest he had ever seen and the first within his experience to be apparent to the unaided eye. His sketch of the celestial marvel placed the spots about one-sixth of the sun's diameter apart, or 144,333 miles, with the spots themselves drawn to a scale almost five times the diameter of the earth.

In astronomical terms, the phenomenon represents "the centers of great vortices of Tornados", caused by the whirlpool expulsion of gaseous materials from internal layers of the sun to its surface. Chinese astronomers had reported the presence of similar maximum surface disturbances on the greatest planet in the solar system centuries before Galileo reported such a discovery with an astro-telescope in 1610.

Dr. Rice said the monster blemishes would take about one week to cross the face of the sun, traveling to the left, and that the condition which produces them develops every 11.13 years. Correlated phenomena may be as interesting as the spots themselves, he added, stating that another opportunity might be afforded New Yorkers within the next few nights to observe the brilliant arch of the Northern Lights seen here a few weeks ago.

N. Y. Pays Tribute To Its Departing Relief Director

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29 — Miss Charlotte E. Carr, who has resigned her post as director of the Emergency Relief Bureau here to head the affairs of Hull House in Chicago, had the city's accolade today as a yeoman worker for "honest and humane" supervision of the city's relief emergency.

The tribute was paid her by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia at a Town Hall Club testimonal dinner here last night. Without giving indication of the successor to be appointed to Miss Carr's place, the mayor asserted that the city intended to "carry on" in the way for which she had established a criterion and that "when we are through we will have the satisfaction of having carried out the greatest relief job in the history of the world."

"We have done this," he said, "without a single, solitary case of dishonesty on the part of any head of a department."

Pending the appointment of a new director, the bureau will be headed by Joel Ernest, who was Miss Carr's assistant.

Fewer Jobs in June

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported July 26 that employment last month decreased by about 48,000, while weekly pay rolls dropped $2,100,000. Miss Perkins attributed the drop to strikes and seasonal business trends. Employment has dropped in June in nine of the last 18 years, she said.

Jailing of Tipsy Drivers Asked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—Drunken drivers have increased 10 times as fast as automobiles upon public highways and streets of New York, Dr. Theron W. Kilmer, surgeon, New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, said today in support of a demand for severe punishment of persons found operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated.

"Notwithstanding all that has been done to curb this type of driver, there has been an increase of 56 per cent of drunken drivers in 1936 over 1935 and also an appreciable increase for the first six months of 1937 over 1936," Dr. Kilmer told the thirty-seventh annual convention of the police chiefs' association here. "Someone will say, 'but the number of cars has increased.' True, but only 5.4 per cent."

Dr. Kilmer proposed that a mandatory jail sentence should be the punishment of everyone who pleads guilty or is convicted of drunken driving. No suspended sentences nor pleas of lesser degree should be allowed, he said, adding that driving an automobile while the operator's license is suspended or revoked should be made a felony.

Prior to Dr. Kilmer's address, Charles A Harnett, commissioner of motor vehicles, had warned police chiefs attending the convention that the traffic accident and fatality rate in New York state was reaching a point where public indignation would demand action to cope with it adequately. Moreover, he said, Federal intervention was threatened unless the states showed themselves better qualified to deal with the traffic casualty problems which threaten to take 40,000 human lives in 1937.

"During the first six months of the year, 1282 persons were killed in traffic accidents in our own state," he continued. "That was 236 more than last year. There were 27,631 accidents in which 47,665 were injured—5000 more injured persons than last year.

Smaller cities should look ahead in planning street and parking facilities to escape the congested state of metropolitan areas, advised Harold Fowler, first deputy commissioner of the New York city police department.

Mr. Harnett and Mr. Fowler both proposed that police take action to have automobile manufacturers improve safety features of their product and reduce top speed performance.

Seventy miles an hour is sufficient speed for the modern motorcar, according to Mr. Harnett, who asked why speedometers were guaranteed up to 100 miles an hour when driving at that rate was contrary to law in most states and dangerous under any circumstances.

Fingerprinting of the drunken driver was suggested by Dr. Kilmer as a method of preventing a driver from obtaining several operators' licenses for emergency use in case of suspension or revocation. Index fingerprints should be on both the application and the license to drive, he said.

"I am certain that the psychological effect of having his or her fingerprints on file at Albany (the state capital) would deter many from driving while intoxicated," Dr. Kilmer declared. "Prints should be sent either to the Bureau of Criminal Identification or to the State Motor Vehicle Bureau."

Public Dance Arena Dedicated in Harlem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—A Harlem equivalent to the dancing arena in New York city's Central Park Mall is functioning here today at Colonial Park, in the heart of the city's huge Negro community, as an initial large-scale recreational outlet for the congested districts of the area. Dedication of an open-air dance arena this week avails Harlem residents of a 160- by 90-foot cement public floor that is the outgrowth of a program of street dances instituted under Park Department auspices in Harlem two years ago.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, supervising the opening with Robert Moses, park commissioner, told an audience of 6000 Negroes that "this park is yours, and we ask you to keep it just as you would your own home." In spite of the difficulties of finding playground sites in overcrowded Harlem, the Mayor assured its people that plans for another recreation area had now been approved, and Mr. Moses promised that "a lot more will be done in Harlem before we are through."

The dance floor has a band-shell and retaining walls of light tapestry brick, conforming with the architecture of an adjoining swimming pool and bathing pavilion.

N. Y. Fair District Diagram Completed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—New York City has drawn the graph for its 1939 World's Fair district, with Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Robert Moses, city park commissioner, chief map makers.

An implementing ordinance designates the Board of Standards and Appeals as the city agency for all permits for sign board, parking and amusement concessions, with a sole and prior jurisdiction over issuance of permits, upon which no city department may encroach.

Tourist camps in connection with the exposition will be regulated in an area within a mile radius of the district.

Violations of the rules, which are effective immediately, will be liable to punishment as misdemeanors, with fines up to $50, jail sentences up to 30 days, or both.

Coast Guard Reports Seeing 600 Icebergs

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Coast Guard officials, surveying results of this year's ice patrol, said today a mild winter usually means a busy spring for its iceberg-watchers. From Woods Hole, Mass., the cutter General Greene reported yesterday she had sighted 600 icebergs during her four months' patrol.

The number compared with only 100 last year and 1300—the largest number ever recorded—in 1929. Officials said mild weather last winter probably was a major factor in the increase over 1936. In mild weather, they explained, bergs break loose from glacial masses more easily.

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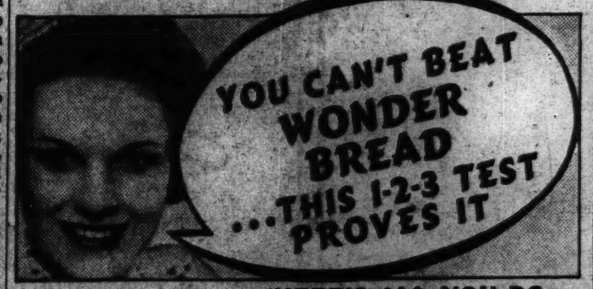

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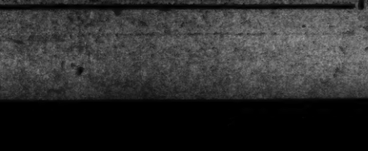

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The Movies and the Tragic Muse

Tenth in a series of 12 articles on the evolution of the movies. The eleventh article will appear tomorrow.

Is it depressing? This question is heard so often in connection with stage and screen productions that it is clear the majority of spectators are determined to have cheerful entertainment. There are, of course, a few old tear wringers, such as "East Lynne," that generally succeed, and it is always possible to use a tragedy to work up excitement for the scenes of vengeance or retribution which follow, as happened after the passing of Mae Marsh in "The Birth of a Nation." Audiences, too, will submit sometimes to a prolonged series of difficulties if the plot is enlivened by action and the thing comes out more or less happily, as in "Les Miserables," whether in the silent version with William Farnum or the recent one with Frederic March, Charles Laughton and Sir Cedric Hardwicke.

D. W. Griffith knew this, of course, when he used the exciting rescue over the ice to end "Way Down East," but nothing of the sort could be included in the more artistic "Broken Blossoms," which had a more limited appeal. A plot like "Salome" may appear with Theda Bara or Nazimova, but never draw large audiences, and "Samson and Delilah" may be no more successful. In fact, as we look over the lists of pictures of the past 20 years, it seems apparent that Americans might be ready to accept a certain amount of pathos if properly sweetened, but had very little appetite for tragedy.

Tragedy in the films, indeed, seemed at first to be almost an invention of the German producers. It was they who first persuaded America to accept a genuinely tragic film although even then audiences were larger for the ones with the dynamic presence of Pola Negri (with Jannings in "Passion") than those like "Deception," that had Henny Porten as the hapless Anne Boleyn or Jannings alone as either "Pharaoh" or "Nero." It is always, however, easier to persuade the public to accept tragedy if it comes to them as a part of history (quite unlike their own times), if it applies to some other country with evidently quite different habits, or, finally, if it is taken from some popular old book or play.

"East Lynne," mentioned before, is an example of this and so perhaps was "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." The latter had the triple advantage of being already familiar, of being in slightly different costume, and being set against a different background. The silent version had also John Barrymore as star with the combination of suavity and flamboyancy which such a story needs to point the contrast between the two roles. To those young enough to sit on the edges of their seats while his Dr. Jekyll turned into Mr. Hyde, it will never seem possible that anyone else can be as impressive.

American Experiments

The success of some of the tragic German pictures encouraged American directors in the early '30's to disregard a happy ending. Rex Ingram directed "The Four Horsemen" and Fred Niblo "Blood and Sand," both big money makers, but both carried along by the presence in the cast of the meteoric Valentino.

On the whole, however, it was still pathos and poignancy that drew most powerfully. "Humoresque" with Vera Gordon was one of the popular early essays on the sacrificing mother, while "Smilin' Thru" drenched the nation with the sympathetic sorrows of young love. Then there were "Forever," the silent version of "Peter Ibbetson" (with Elsie Ferguson and Wallace Reid), which seemed much more touching than the recent version; and a French film, "Bill" (originally "Crainquebille"), which brought the pathos of non-comprehension, when Maurice de Feraudy's peasant fell from one trouble into another without ever understanding what he had done. It was Chaplin taken seriously.

This mention of Chaplin suggests how closely comedy and tragedy can be drawn. Even in lighter and more farcical moments such as those from Harold Lloyd, the embarrassments that are rocking half the audience with laughter may be almost more than the other half can bear, and it is this sense of the essentially cruel basis of fun that can make such a picture as "Merton of the Movies" more depressing to some than a so-called unhappy ending. Occasionally this position is reversed, and what is intended for heavy sorrow seems instead a lighthearted burlesque, as when Lewis Stone, injured in a duel, is seen rowing across a couple of lakes and staggering into his house in "Trifling Women," or when the approaching fate of Ramon Novarro in "Thy Name Is Woman" is constantly underlined by a series of little tombstones, each containing a moralising line on the frailties of women.

Stronger Fare

When we were tested with stronger fare by Eric Von Stroheim in "Greed" it was not a success, and the experiment was not repeated. His "Merry-Go-Round," which threatened to go round in production forever, was interrupted halfway and handed over to Rupert Julian for a different ending. On the other hand, directors who became known for a human touch or a sure way with pathos had a better time. Herbert Brenon, for example, set forth the story of the disappointed clown of "Side Show of Life" (Ernest Torrence), "Sorrell and Son," "A Kiss for Cinderella" (Betty Bronson and Tom Moore), which was, however, probably able to escape the label depressing because the audience felt comfortably sure of the outcome; and "Beau Geste," where, at least, we approached a tragedy of circumstance even if the causes were much too inadequate. Henry King also was apparently devoted to the task of wringing his audiences to tears, as he made "Stella Dallas" (with Belle Bennett as the mother) and "Romola" with the Gishes. He had already, in "Tol'able David," provided one of our first glimpses of movie terror when Ernest Torrence killed the dog.

Hollywood, perhaps, was better at first in providing moments of pathos than in maintaining an atmosphere. There was the scene in "Scaramouche," after Lewis Stone had recognized as his son the man he had been pursuing unrelentingly, had been repelled by him, and went out alone to meet the advancing mob. And there was another in "The Beloved Rogue," when the clowning of François Villon had earned from Louis XI a sentence of banishment from Paris. The departing crowd left Villon (John Barrymore) sitting quietly, looking down, yet in that silent moment audiences realized that to this son of the city execution would have seemed preferable.

Problems in Pathos

Although there had been different varieties of the mother theme, we had not been asked to sympathize quite so much with the father or older man until Jannings came to the front. His "Last Laugh" had portrayed the collapse of an old German doorkeeper when his uniform and job were taken away. Heretofore pathos in older men had concerned itself more with the type of "The Music Master" and "The Return of Peter Grimm." Jannings continued with "Variety," tragedy of a jealous husband, and made "The Way of All Flesh," where a solid and respectable citizen is led astray and finally sinks from sight. He used a somewhat similar idea in "Sins of the Fathers."

Encouraged by all this, we had, just at the end of the silent era, a series of pictures that ended unhappily for no apparent reason except that it seemed fashionable. Such were "The Show" with Lionel Barrymore, John Gilbert and Renee Adoree nicely mixed with a baleful lizard; and "Twelve Miles Out" with Gilbert, Joan Crawford and Ernest Torrence. We also began to see a leading character eliminated for the good of the rest of the cast, as in "The Flesh and the Devil," and were asked to rejoice in an unhappy ending that was an act of expiation, as in "Captain Salvation," "Resurrection" and "The Garden of Allah."

But we ended the silent period with two pictures typical of the old and the new: "Four Sons," with Margaret Mann as the heart-wrung mother (directed by John Ford) and "The Patriot," directed by Ernst Lubitsch, with Jannings and Lewis Stone, posing a tragic question. With Jannings, the mad Tsar, pathetically sure that his chief minister is the one man he can trust, what is the proper course for that minister to take, to permit the mad tyranny of his master to ruin the country or to connive at assassination?

With the coming of the talking pictures there seemed to be alternations of mother love and war: "Madame X" and "The Sin of Madelon Claudet," on the one hand, with their rather artificially manufactured woes, and, on the other, the poignantly felt situation of the young men of "All Quiet on the Western Front" and "Journey's End" and the more romantic tragedy of "The Dawn Patrol" and "Mata Hari." These were interspersed with the somewhat antiquated pathos of the first version of "Camille" (known as "Inspiration") and the up-to-date realism of "Street Scene."

A second version of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," directed by Rouben Mamoulian, appeared pedestrian compared to the first but contained one of the most poignant characterisations seen on the screen—the part of Ivy as played by Miriam Hopkins. The time evidently had passed when a suggestion of tragedy was more than an audience could bear, for audiences were able to support the moment in "Frankenstein" when the monster unwittingly killed the friendly child, and presently witnessed "M" as well.

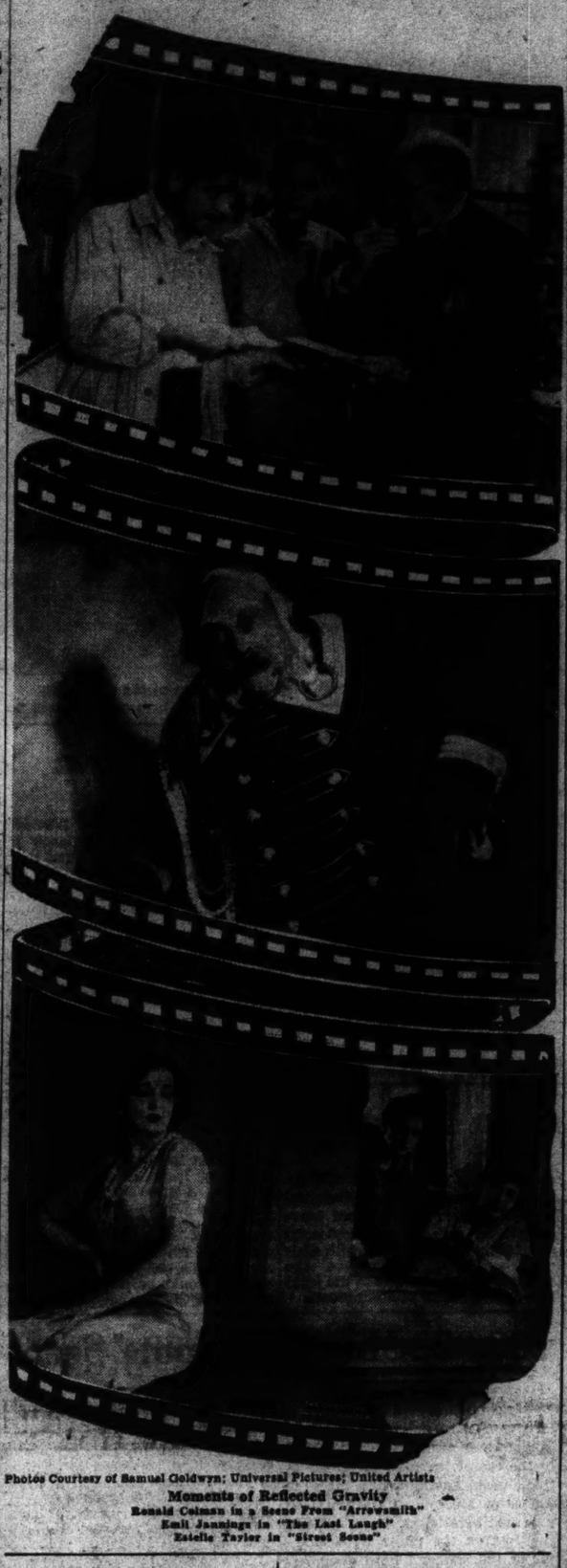
At the same time, the gangster films had been spraying audiences with as much pity and terror as they could endure. For a while genuine cheer seemed to have fled from the screen, as we contemplated the frustration of "Grand Hotel" and "Dinner at Eight," the injustices of "I Am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang" and "Little Man, What Now?", the problems of "Emperor Jones" and "Cynara," the tragic romance of "Farewell to Arms" and "Queen Christina," "Night Flight" and the robustly masculine tragedy of "The Lost Patrol" or "Viva Villa," which had as well the touching picture of Madero by Henry B. Walthall.

One of the most interesting pictures of the early '30's, "A Bill of Divorcement," wrung us with its quiet despair. We never knew how we should find our endings at this time. Perhaps "Vanessa" would find hero and heroine united after all, but Clive Brook would be executed in "Loves of a Dictator" and Gary Cooper killed in "Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Anna Sten was hurled downstairs in "Wedding Night," but Joan Bennett jumped and survived in "Private Worlds." Many people considered "Of Human Bondage" depressing, but did not object to the tragic end of the heroine in "Anna Karenina."

On the whole, the demand for a happy ending seems to be wavering a trifle. We have seen "Crime and Punishment," "A Tale of Two Cities" and "The Petrified Forest" with their original endings; "Camille" has appeared recently in an almost unhoped-for revival. "The Plainsman" was so eager for a tragic ending that it finished off Bill Hickok before his time, and audiences have applauded a life sentence for the hero in "Black Legion." To be sure, the screen version of "Winterset" saved the young lovers at the last moment, but this is hardly a test, for so much of the plot depended upon chance that no one could say definitely that it would operate against them finally. "The Informer," however (directed by John Ford), was genuinely tragic and the recent production of "Romeo and Juliet" may extend tastes further in that direction.

Margaret Piper

When the Films Grow Serious



Photos Courtesy of Samuel Goldwyn; Universal Pictures; United Artists

Moments of Reflected Gravity

Ronald Colman in a Scene From "Arrowsmith"
Emil Jannings in "The Last Laugh"
Estelle Taylor in "Street Scene"

Problem of New States Solved

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, July 28, 1787

Some problems which might otherwise have confronted the Federal Convention, now temporarily in recess here, have been settled apparently by Congress at New York in its ordinance adopted on the thirteenth of this month for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio river. There is a little speculation among the members here as to whether any of those provisions will be disturbed.

Since the Treaty of Peace confirmed American title to the domain as far west as the Mississippi river, the trickle of adventurous pioneers and settlers that had found its way across the mountains for a generation has increased to a flood, and even this has been augmented in the last two years since Congress ordered preparation for the survey and sale of lands in that region.

Yet the provision of an orderly system of government for this Northwest Territory went very haltingly for some time. Conflicting claims to the western lands, of course, nearly prevented ratification of the Articles of Confederation because small states without any of these pretensions feared being utterly overshadowed by, for instance, a Virginia extending all the way from tidewater on the James to the shores of Lake Superior.

States Cemented

When at the insistence mainly of Maryland the states of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and eventually Virginia ceded their claims north of the Ohio river to the Federal Government, the United States received a common property that has helped cement them together. An ordinance for its administration drafted three years ago largely by Thomas Jefferson laid out prospective states along lines of latitude and longitude with such classical names as Michigania, Cheronesus, Assenisipia and Polypotamia, but it received little attention.

The ordinance now enacted provides for administration by a territorial governor and legislature until there may be formed from three to five states in the area, each to be admitted to the Union as soon as it has 60,000 free inhabitants. Slavery is forbidden in the territory and religious liberty and other civil rights are guaranteed.

Dispute for Sovereignty

This provision is a response to repeated pleas from the settlers beyond the Appalachians for a more regular type of government than the ones they previously had to improvise. Of course, the appeals of the settlers have not been solely for governance—most of them feel able to provide enough of that for themselves—but rather for assistance and protection against the Indians.

This has been true also south of the Ohio where the harsh experience of Harrodsburg and other communities has caused the Kentucky country of Virginia to be known as "the dark and bloody ground." Still south of them the Cumberland settlements and others in the westward extension of North Carolina set themselves up two years ago as the separate state of Franklin and have continued to dispute for sovereignty.

Not all of the hostilities or threatened hostilities have been with the redmen. When Congress last winter authorized troops to be raised for the defense of the frontier, it is asserted they were really intended for the aid of Massachusetts against Shays' Rebellion—and that even then some members were apprehensive about issuing arms lest the men use them to collect their pay!

Moreover, the memory still is fresh here in Pennsylvania of the tension three years ago between this state and Connecticut, which formerly claimed a broad strip across the northern part of Pennsylvania. Though the contest of title had been decided in 1782 by a court under the Articles of Confederation, a clash later between Connecticut settlers and Pennsylvania militia in the upper Susquehanna Valley cost a number of lives and threatened to set the two states at war with one another.

Vermont is thus far unrepresented in the Confederation as a state or as part of another state. The "Green Mountain Boys" since before the Revolution have set at defiance the claims of New Hampshire on one side and New York on the other, both of which states claim the territory, and now they are faced with claims by Massachusetts on the south. Massachusetts, on the other hand, has long encountered some aspirations for separate statehood by residents of her eastern province known as Mayne or Maine.

1787— Making the Constitution —1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

How to constitute the legislative branch of the new Government was a perplexing and irritating question, decided at length by having two houses with differing bases of representation. But how to constitute the executive arm seems still more puzzling even though it does not involve the clash of interests that existed between the small and large states. Today: Congress solved convention's problem concerning government in Ohio River territory.

Tomorrow: Constitutional Convention resumes sessions after 10-day recess.

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Advance in Medical Freedom Seen in New California Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A number of precedents in the direction of medical freedom were established when Gov. Frank F. Merriam signed four bills passed by the recently adjourned California Legislature. All four carry clearly worded exemptions from so-called compulsory medical attention stipulated by the acts.

Most prominent of these bills is the so-called venereal disease control act, considered perhaps the boldest of medical legislation in this State in that it practically places every person seeking medical treatment for venereal disease under the jurisdiction of the State. And it is believed that California is the only State which has passed such an act.

The only exemption to this strictly framed bill, which makes available some $300,000 of state and federal funds for the purpose of compulsory state health control, is one which declares that "nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the freedom of any adherent of the teachings of any well-recognized religious sect, denomination or organization to depend exclusively upon prayer for healing in accordance with the teachings of such religious sect, denomination or organization."

Of Extreme Import

Because of the widespread national drive for compulsory public health measures now active under the sponsorship of certain medical groups—one of which is the American Society for the Control of Venereal Diseases with headquarters in San Francisco—the exception as stated in this first California bill is seen to be of extreme import in consideration of drafting other such bills in other states.

This exemption continues to assert that:

"Any person utilizing the right acknowledged in the preceding sentence shall, together with any person or persons treating him, be exempt from all provisions of this act regarding venereal diseases, except that the laws of the State of California and rules and regulations of the State Board of Public Health regarding compulsory reporting of communicable diseases and the quarantine of such diseases and any provisions in this act regarding callings in which he may not be permitted to engage shall apply."

The other three bills dealing with which exemptions were appendaged in line with medical freedom included:

Sight and Hearing

An act providing for tests of sight and hearing of school children; and two acts providing for the cases of needy children, protecting the rights of parents to control and guide their children.

Specifically, the sight and hearing test bill (No. 1676) included the school code exemption stating that:

"A parent or guardian having control or charge of any child enrolled in the public schools may file annually with the principal of the school in which he is enrolled a statement in writing, signed by such parent or guardian, stating that he will not consent to the physical examination of his child provided for in this Chapter, and thereupon such child shall be exempt from any physical examination, but whenever there is a good reason to believe that such child is suffering from a recognized contagious or infectious disease, such child shall be sent home and shall not be permitted to return until the school authorities are satisfied that such contagious or infectious disease does not exist."

Two Other Bills

The other two bills providing for the protection of rights of parents to control and guide their children contain the same exemption which states:

"Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed as authorizing any public official, agent, or representative, in carrying out any of the provisions of this Chapter, to take charge of any child over the objection of the parents of such child, or of the person standing in the place of a parent to such child, except pursuant to a proper court order."

And, although Assembly Bill 2423 was not signed by the Governor, close observers watching its progress through both houses of the legislature at Sacramento noted that it, too, carried an exemption considered important to the progress of medical freedom.

This bill authorized a health service system for employees of any county in the State who wish to avail themselves of it. It was similar in some respects to a compulsory health service system charter amendment passed by San Francisco voters in March—and which carried an almost identical exception.

This county health service system bill exception declared:

"Provided, however, that any employee who adheres to the faith or teachings of any recognized religious sect, denomination, or organization, and in accordance with its creed, tenets, or principles depends for healing upon prayer in the practice of religion shall be exempted from this system upon filing annually with the board of supervisors an affidavit stating such adherence and dependence and disclaiming any benefits under the system."

California has been considered one of the leading states in its action to secure certain compulsory health control and service measures as a service to the public, and the exemptions included in the bills that have been passed and signed by the Governor are said also to show that this state recognizes, in its desire to be of an aid to its residents, the necessity as well for medical freedom.

'Strong Man'

Wide World
Col. Fulgencio Batista
Sponsor of Cuba's "Three-Year Plan"

Where Is Cuba Headed: 'New Deal' or Dictatorship?

(Continued from Page 1)

while at the State Department the tendency is to view the Batista plans as vindication of the part which American diplomacy covertly played in forcing out of office the left-wing Grau San Martin Government following the previous expulsion of the conservative Machado regime.

U. S. Diplomacy in Cuba

No act of Roosevelt diplomacy has been so violently criticised in liberal quarters as this secret participation in Cuba's affairs which paved the way for the Batista regime. The State Department has long been on the defensive regarding its Cuban policy. Now that Colonel Batista's plans are beginning to develop, the tendency among those concerned with Cuban affairs is to point with relief and suggest that if Grau San Martin had been allowed to remain in power the result might have been far different—by which they mean far more radical.

The State Department certainly does not consider the Batista plan radical." It contains certain concessions to lower class interests, but it is looked upon at the department primarily as a vigorous program for a business-like economic and social modernization of Cuba. Its greatest weakness they concede to be the indicated cost to Cuba. If carried out as outlined it might wreck the Cuban financial structure. In other words, they imply that it has the same general merits and weaknesses of the Roosevelt, New Deal, subject, however, to the difference between the vast financial resources of the United States and the restricted resources of Cuba. Can Cuba, for example, stand the cost of large public works and relief projects?

Sensible "Strong Man"

In other words, the State Department group which deals with Cuba tends to look upon Colonel Batista as a sensible "strong Man" who has the will and power to bring order into Cuba. The fact that this may imply some curtailment of the ordinary democratic processes seems to disturb them less than might be expected. They are of course accustomed to "Strong Men" in Cuba and have learned through experience that American interests are better respected when the Cuban Government is in strong hands than when it is functioning as a parliamentary democracy with the Latin concomitant of partisan friction.

Among liberal critics of the Administration's Cuban policy the view is quite otherwise. To this group, and others who favor complete and bona fide abandonment of American imperialism in the South, Colonel Batista is nothing more nor less than a military dictator in the making and his three-year plan a program which would end with his complete control of Cuba's economic and social life. They see the features of the program as resembling in general the features of any one of the many nationalistic modernization programs which are the order of the day in all dictatorships.

Government Control

So far as can be determined here the most important feature of the plan concerns establishment of government control over Cuba's main industries—sugar and tobacco production. Suggesting NRA in its scope, the Batista proposal for sugar includes regulation of wages, rentals, price to planters for cane, the amount of cane which will be received from the different categories of producers, participation of labor in profits and establishment of an arbitration board to settle labor disputes.

Some concession to the small producer is seen in the proposal to order the sugar processors to accept the entire cane output of planters whose total production does not exceed 30,000 arrobas (about 30,300 pounds). Only half the total products of planters producing between 30,000 and 60,000 arrobas will be accepted and smaller proportions from the larger planters. Thus a premium would be placed on reduced production by large planters and an incentive would be provided for the breaking up of large plantations. Tobacco would be regulated in equal detail.

New Currency System

In other fields Colonel Batista proposes a new currency system with a central bank of issue, and measures to hold the currency at par. Tax reform is included.

New labor legislation would include government arbitration, regulation of wages, pensions for workers and bans on foreign labor.

Public works would include reforestation, water supply development, health and educational programs, involving new hospitals and schools, development of a Cuban merchant marine and housing.

Government regulation would extend into mining and oil production, marine products, agriculture, land prices and retail distribution and marketing.

Police Puzzled by Bee 'Invasion,' But Housewife Provides Easy Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—It was an ordinary summer afternoon. The city street was gay and summerlike but uneventful. Women passed in pretty summer dresses, a salt sea breeze drifted pleasantly up the hill streets, the water in the bay sparkled. It was a holiday, but not unusual.

Then, out of nowhere, a swarm of bees hung in the middle of the street. The unusual had come. So unusual that strangers began talking to one another. Knowledge of bees and what to do with them was fragmentary, however, and he who spoke with any authority had his audience.

A policeman was suddenly alert and among the crowd. But there was nothing for him to do. He could hardly disperse a crowd that was already discreetly dispersed along the sidewalk, and he made no attempt to disperse the bees. There was nothing in his book of instructions on such an emergency. Someone vouchsafed that bees swarming would not sting but that didn't increase the valor, either of the policeman or the crowd.

Then the heroine appeared. The moment the crowd saw her purposefully coming across the street in her white apron and with a carton in her hands, they realised that here was a general. She walked directly into the bee arena and, reaching out her hands, gathered the confused little creatures into the carton where they clung happy the heroine and her improvised hive.

"It was nothing," she told them, and then added by way of explanation that she was raised on a farm back in Illinois. But she hadn't been on a farm for years. "I'm just not afraid of bees," she said.

CCC Boys Now Required To Save $130 'Nest Egg'

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Boys without dependents will have a $130 "nest egg" when they leave the Civilian Conservation Corps, under a new policy effective Aug. 1.

Officials said today these boys will be required to deposit $22 of each month's $30 base pay with an army fiscal officer. At the end of their service, they will be given the accumulated savings.

Foreman Defends Ford Dismissals

DETROIT, Mich., July 29 (AP)—A Ford Motor Company foreman who discharged two of the workmen, listed in a National Relations Board complaint as having been dismissed because of union activity, testified yesterday one was discharged for unsatisfactory work and the other because he talked too much during working hours.

John Nazzradi, foreman in the body department, was the witness as attorneys for the Ford Company announced they would call "about 10 more" to the stand, and the labor board counsel joined in a move to complete the hearing this week-end.

Mr. Nazzradi, who said one of his duties was "watching the men to see they don't talk on the job," testified George B. Zubick was discharged June 8 after several warnings about conversations with fellow workers. He said the work of Joseph Gutierrez, discharged June 9, had failed to improve despite warnings about metal scratches on his work.

Michael Savados, foreman in the Ford glass plant, testified yesterday that he dismissed Birtus C. Hall, one of the men named in the complaint, for leaving his job without permission and for other displays of insubordination. He denied knowledge that Mr. Hall was a union member.

Of Mr. Hall's previous testimony that a company guard beat him the day he was fired, Mr. Savados said Mr. Hall had taken another man's lunch box home by mistake and "when he brought it back, the man beat him up."

William Kadau, foreman of another department, testified he had fired John Barron, another workman named in the complaint, "because of his disposition." A series of disputes with fellow workmen ended in a fight with a Negro sweeper, George Smoot, Mr. Kadau said.

Mr. Barron had charged earlier that the Negro deliberately provoked the fight as a pretext for his discharge. Mr. Kadau admitted on cross-examination the Negro never had been in his department save on the day of the quarrel.

Veteran Units Head Urges Investigation

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, sent a telegram July 27 to Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama at Washington asking an investigation of the Bund and its 21 camps scattered throughout the country. The telegram followed action by commanders of 25 New Jersey war veteran units to inquire into Mr. Kuhn's organization and its practices.

Representatives Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York and Martin Dies (D) of Texas urged the investigation in speeches on the floor of the House. The text of Mr. Kuhn's telegram as announced at New York headquarters of the Bund follows:

"To stop the noise of Representative Samuel Dickstein once and forever, I demand, as an American citizen, an investigation of our organization and our camps."

Mr. Dickstein has repeatedly assailed Mr. Kuhn and Mr. Kuhn's organization as "Nazi" and un-American."

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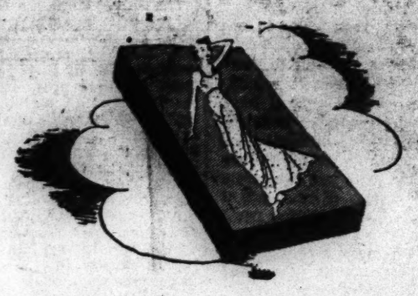

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Detroit Tigers Play Sox Here Tomorrow—Vanderbilt Yacht Leading Today's Race

Foxx's Batting Average Approaching .300 Circle

By Edwin Ramill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Red Sox struggle to regain their footing in the American League pennant race, it is apparent that they will derive considerable assistance from Jimmy Foxx, their slugging hero, who has won an uphill battle to shake one of the longest and most antagonizing batting slumps of his colorful career.

It isn't that Foxx wasn't meeting the ball during the first half of the season, but rather that he was hitting to the fielders. He just had one of those stretches when all the "breaks" were against him. Only once this year—in his first game, April 30—has Jim's average been above the .300 level. That afternoon he hit a home run and single in four tries, for a .500 mark. But when he went hitless the following day, he dropped to .250. With a few exceptions, the big fellow's average lingered in the vicinity of .250 and .260 until about 10 days ago.

Eighth Straight

In Detroit on July 20 Foxx started a hitting streak that has reached eight consecutive games and increased his personal average 19 points. At the conclusion of yesterday's 5-to-4 Red Sox triumph over the Browns, Jim stood at an even .280. The .300 ranks are calling. He should be there early next week, if not before.

In that Detroit series the powerful first baseman collected the astonishing total of five home runs and a single in 12 times at bat. This assortment of safeties batted in nine runs for the Red Sox and started Jimmy on his most successful hitting streak of the campaign. In Cleveland he added four mpre safe drives in 11 trips to the plate. In the current series at Fenway, against the Browns, he has managed two homers, a double and single in four official times up. Since July 20, therefore, Jim has pounded enemy pitching for 14 hits in 27 tries, which averages a healthy .519. This total includes seven four-baggers and 13 runs batted in.

The Browns are still trying to get Foxx out. In the series opener on Tuesday, James contributed a single, triple and homer. Yesterday they pitched to him only once, in the sixth inning, and he smashed a ball in the general direction of Kenmore Square. It cleared the fence and the netting above the fence, in the deep left-center field territory.

Foxx, despite the fact that his average was low, drove in many important runs for the Sox during the first half of the season. He led the team in this highly-regarded department and displayed the happy faculty of coming through in the well-known "clutches." However, if Jim can continue close to his present pace, the Red Sox should rival the offensive gestures of the Yankees. He is the key man of the local attack; the pivot man of Joe Cronin's offense.

Over .300 at Fenway

It is interesting to note that at Fenway this season, the rugged Foxx has batted .316, but on the road has compiled only .257. The reason, of course, is that the local ball orchard is built for "pull" hitters of the Foxx type.

The Red Sox staged a dramatic finish yesterday. The Browns took an early lead when Hildebrand singled, Davis doubled and West hit a scoring fly in the third inning. Harland Clift, who has developed into one of the league's greatest hitters, added another with his eighteenth homer in the fourth. Foxx got one back for the Sox in the sixth with his twenty-fifth circuit clout. A single by Desautels, a triple by Mills and a successful squeeze-play bunt by Cronin, put the locals ahead with two runs in the seventh. When the Browns pushed over two markers in the first of the ninth, however, it seemed the Fenway boys were about to lose their second straight to the Bottomley-managed visitors.

But it remained for Dallesandro, Mills, Cronin and McNair to stage a story-book finish. Dominic batted for Buck Newsom, the pitcher, and singled to center. It was his second straight hit in the pinch. Mills forced the little Italian at second and Chapman filed to Bell in right field, but, with two out, Cronin came through with a smashing double to deep center and Mills, by hard running, scored the tying run in a cloud of dust. Passes to Foxx and Higgins filled the bases, putting it up to Eric McNair. Eric's solution to this situation was a single down the left-field foul line that would have been a double under ordinary circumstances.

Tomorrow Mickey Cochrane brings his Detroit Tigers into town for a Ladies' Day engagement at Fenway. Another single is scheduled for Saturday and a doubleheader Sunday.

1935 N.E. Champion In Second Round

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 29 (AP)—Harold Mandly of Wethersfield, Conn., the 1935 New England amateur golf champion, today qualified for the second round match play at Ekwanok by defeating F. J. Warren of Newton, Mass., by a 3-and-2 margin. Charlie Round of Providence, yesterday's medalist with a 36-hole total of 142, was another early victor with a 5-and-4 decision over Roy Moore of Waterville, Maine.

T. J. Leonard Jr. of Nashua, N. H., and A. F. Lynch of Manchester, Vt., overcame their first-round rivals, W. P. Viles of Augusta, Maine, and Sam Pierson of Stamford, Conn., by 3-and-2 margins.

Bill Meany of Greenwich, Conn., after being four down to Charley Crowley of Wollaston, Mass., with eight to play, squared the match on the 18th green and then lost it when the Bay Stater got an easy par 4 on the second extra hole.

The first of the upsets came when Bobby Grant of Wethersfield, Conn., another former New England titlist, bowed to Paige West, the Maine champion in a 19-hole match.

First-Round Results

Charles Round, Providence, R. I., defeated Roy Moore, Waterville, Maine, 5 and 4.

A. F. Lynch, Manchester, Vt., defeated W. P. Viles, Augusta, Maine, 3 and 2.

T. J. Leonard Jr., Nashua, N. H., defeated Sam Pierson, Stamford, Conn., 3 and 2.

Harold Mandly Wethersfield, Conn., defeated F. J. Warren, Newton, Mass., 3 and 2.

S. J. Graham, Greenwich, Conn., won by default from R. H. Heneage, Hanover, N. H.

C. A. Crowley, Wollaston, Mass. defeated Bill Meany, Greenwich, Conn., 20 holes.

Pages West, Martindale, Maine, defeated Bobby Grant, Wethersfield, Conn. 19 holes.

Sam Devlin, Boston, defeated B. B. Fernald, Providence, R. I., 3 and 2.

P. H. Russell Jr. Rutland, Vt., defeated A. P. Wade, Reading, Mass., 5 and 4.

Budge Plans Ambitious Tour

By the Associated Press

LONDON, July 29—The victorious American Davis Cup players, having a whole day free and nothing to do but see all of England, spent it touring an American razor-blade factory.

This scarcely seemed an adequate reward for their recent accomplishments, but it was Don Budge's idea and anything "Bullseye" says now goes.

Budge reiterated his previous statement that he did not intend to turn professional, and outlined his program for the rest of the summer.

He will sail with the rest of the team aboard the S. S. Manhattan on Friday and will arrive in New York in time to play in the Eastern grass court championships, starting at Rye, N. Y., on Aug. 7. Then he will compete at Newport, go to Longwood to defend the national doubles title with Mako, and proceed to Forest Hills in an effort to add the United States singles crown to his Davis Cup triumph and his all-England singles, doubles and mixed doubles triumphs at Wimbledon. Budge and Mako are planning to sail for Australia in mid-October, returning to the United States at the end of next February.

Walter L. Pate, non-playing captain, who had taken a beating from the critics for the way he played his men, was jubilant, weary and not too hopeful for America's chances of keeping the cup for a long stretch.

"We might as well realise that this is an unbalanced team," said the American captain. "Any team relying on one so much as we've relied on Budge is bound to be beaten if anything happens to that man."

He listed Germany, Australia, Czechoslovakia and Britain, in that order, as America's most likely challengers next year, and warned that "if Henner Henkel, Germany's No. 2 singles man and Gottfried von Cramm's doubles partner, improves, Germany may be hard to beat."

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	59	31	.656
New York	54	36	.600
Pittsburgh	48	40	.538
St. Louis	46	42	.517
Boston	43	46	.483
Cincinnati	36	49	.424
Brooklyn	35	50	.412
Philadelphia	34	54	.370

Results July 28

New York 2, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 7, Brooklyn 5.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 4.
Cincinnati 6, Boston 1.

Surrey Golfers Beat Yale

WALTON HEATH, Eng., July 29 (AP)—Yale's touring golfers were beaten by a Surrey amateur team yesterday, 7 to 3. Surrey won all five foursomes, but was outscored in the singles, 3-2.

Lyman Posts a 76

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 29 (AP)—With most of the favorites still out on the fairways, Norman Lyman of Darien, Conn., today posted a 76, four over par, to set the early pace in the qualifying round of the eighteenth Shenecossett men's invitation golf tournament.

Lyman, runner-up in this tournament in 1934, put together a pair of 38's, with the aid of two birdies on par three holes.

Among those who had not yet finished was Max Marston of Philadelphia, favored to achieve his seventh triumph in this tournament.

Scores

Norman Lyman, Darien, Conn.	38	38	76
J. Winthrop Davis, Stonington, Conn.	55	44	99
M. O. Sternberg, New York, N. Y.	44	48	92
C. F. Young, Pelham, N. Y.	47	57	104
Murray Lyon, Hartford, Conn.	45	49	94
Norman Cook, Springfield, Mass.	46	49	95
Theo. L. Merseles, Bronxville, N. Y.	44	44	88
William Widnall, Englewood, N.J.	45	43	88
Josiah Lasell, Whitinsville, Mass.	40	38	78
W. B. Cross, Montclair, N. J.	39	40	79
Charles Brown, Stonington, Conn.	45	45	90
Gordon Belknap, Waterf'd, Conn.	45	40	85
William Bunnell, Ston'ton, Conn.	42	44	86
Hadlai Hull, New London, Conn.	41	49	90
W. D. Patterson, Grt Neck, N.Y.	46	38	84

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TONIGHT THROUGH SATURDAY
THE PETERBOROUGH PLAYERS
PROFESSIONAL SUMMER COMPANY
STEARNS FARM, PETERBOROUGH, N. H.
Presents
HOTEL UNIVERSE
By Philip Barry
EVENINGS AT 8:45, D. S. T.
ADMISSION, $1.10 INCL. TAX
For Reservations Phone Peterborough 542
Two Hour Motor Trip from Boston

Comely Court Champion - - - -By Pap'

MISS ALICE
—MARBLE—
—THE NATIONAL SINGLES CHAMPION
IT WAS A GOOD EXPERIENCE
HER TRIP ABROAD WAS NOT A TOTAL LOSS. SHE TEAMED UP WITH DON BUDGE TO WIN THE MIXED DOUBLES AT WIMBLEDON
SHE IS DEFENDING HER SEABRIGHT LAURELS AS A TUNE-UP FOR THE NATIONAL TEST LATER ON
PAP
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Around the Hub

First edition glimpses from a 10,000-mile trip: Walter and Paul Brown, sons of George V., general manager of the Boston Garden and Arena, returned last night from a trip to the coast . . . Eddie Shore of the Bruins reached the semifinal of the Alberta amateur golf championship . . . Rinks in Calgary and other points west are not to be mentioned for size or attractiveness with the Garden or even the Arena . . . Alfalfa at $4 a ton in Oregon . . . Roads poor in western Canada . . . Western farmers raising colts—going back to horses for manual labor because of automotive gas and tax costs . . . Lined up several acts for fall show at Garden . . . did not change a tire on the entire trip.

* * *

You cannot win the state golf championship and continue with the same handicap. Dave Whiteside recently won the Massachusetts title and this morning received notice from Norman E. Dupee, chairman of the handicap committee, that his handicap had been reduced from 4 to 2. While considering handicaps, the committee also reduced Ted Bishop from 4 to 3, Art Peterson from 5 to 4, Dan Ritchie from 6 to 4, and Arthur Billingham from 7 to 5.

* * *

New England pro golfers adopted a resolution the other day to request golf writers listing tournament scores to top the list with the gross figures instead of the net. Their request is fair enough since the better golf produces the gross score and not the net.

* * *

Just when baseball writers and fans begin comparing the present Bees with the 1914 Braves and Manager McKechnie of the Bees with George Stallings of the Braves, the Bees drop two straight to Cincinnati. The manner in which the Bees fluctuate any comparable plugs must be written and printed hastily.

* * *

Just how many times are tennis fans going to read that Don Budge, in an interview today, said, "No, I am not planning to turn pro"? It looks like the U. S. L. T. A. has attempted to tie him up for at least another year with the tour to Australia, lasting through February, following the nationals at Forest Hills. His final decision regarding professional offers probably will be deferred until he competes in the national doubles and singles.

W. M.

Foreign Stars Are Headed For Seabright Finals

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 29 (AP)—Jiro Yamagishi, the bright-eyes backhand expert who wears the Japanese national singles tennis crown, and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, winner of the Polish women's championship for the past eight years, threatened today to upset tradition in the historic Seabright invitation tennis tournament.

Never in the history of the grass court classic has a foreign net star won the right to have his or her name engraved on the Seabright bowls, but Yamagishi and Miss Jedrzejowska were considered capable of turning the trick.

The acrobatic Japanese Davis Cup star reached the semifinals yesterday by defeating Gardnar Mulloy of Miami in straight sets, 6—2, 7—5, his fourth straight-set triumph of the tourney.

Miss Jedrzejowska amazed a large gallery with her speed and power as she humbled America's fifth ranking Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles with the loss of only three games.

Yamagishi was slated to meet top-seeded Bob Riggs of Los Angeles in the semifinals. A victory would mean his advance to the round in which two of his countrymen failed in former years.

In 1916, Ichiya Kumagae, then Japanese national champion, met R. Norris Williams of Philadelphia in the title round. Kumagae was beaten, and not until 1922 did Japan make another bid for the Seabright bowl.

On this occasion, Zenzo Shimizu represented Nippon on the center court, but he yielded to the superior stroking of William M. (Little Bill) Johnston.

If Yamagishi wins, he will probably face Frank X. Shields, the former Davis cupper, who retired from tennis two years ago for a fling in the films, in the finals.

Shields, despite his absence of two years from grass courts, appeared a real threat as he overcame J. Gilbert Hall of New York, 6—1, 8—6.

The handsome Hollywood star leaned heavily on his searing service to defeat Hall, but his confident attitude boded no good for Wilmer L. Allison Jr., the former national champion and his adversary in the semifinals.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Paul Runyan won P. G. A. golf title by defeating Craig Wood, 1 up, 38 holes.

Five Years Ago

Pittsburgh led National League pennant race by six games; U. S. Davis cuppers lost first two singles against France.

Rival Mid-Western Grid Coaches To Record Football Substitutions

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 29 (AP)—A gentlemen's agreement between rival coaches will relieve the umpire of the Notre Dame-Illinois game this year of the task of recording substitutions.

Coaches Elmer Layden and Bob Zuppke said today that under the agreement each would assume responsibility for the legality of his substitutions. The plan follows a recommendation by the rules committee to speed up play.

A suggestion by Layden that the idea be tried when Illinois and Notre Dame play for the first time since 1899 on Oct. 9 met with enthusiastic approval by Zuppke.

"By this plan the umpire will be relieved of much work and much time will be saved," Layden said. "It is a logical development in intercollegiate relations and demonstrates how mutual trust has replaced the suspicions of years ago."

"Anything that takes responsibility off the shoulders of officials and gives them more time for their other duties is fine," Zuppke commented. "I imagine this step will be considered by many other coaches."

Substitutes will report to the umpire as usual; but the official will not be obliged to list their names and keep tab on how many times they have been in and out of the game.

Hub Skaters In Lake Placid Show

Boston will again be represented in the annual mid-summer figure skating operetta to be held at the Olympic Arena, Lake Placid, N. Y., Aug. 5-6-7.

Polly Blodgett of the Skating Club of Boston and Willis Frick, Hub professional, will be featured as the "Grand Waltz Pair." Miss Blodgett, runnerup in the United States ladies senior singles championship, will also be seen in a singles exhibition.

Melitta Brunner, former champion of Austria and considered the world's greatest dancer on skates, will appear in at least two feature numbers each evening.

Gretchen Merrill of the Boston club will take part in a children's number as the "tennis champion."

Sports Huddle

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Blondy (they can't beat us) Ryan already has pepped up that Giant infield but national league champions need more consistent elbowing by their "meal ticket," Carl Hubbell, if they hope to keep within shouting distance of those clouting Cubs . . . Hub's pitching course this year resembles the chart of yacht race . . . He started off with eight victories in row, got belted from box on his next seven starts, then shifted to a six-game winning tack, only to be sent to showers by Cubs and Cardinals in last two appearances.

Seems Newport's Mayor Wheeler isn't taking any bows for helping to patch up differences, if any, between T. O. M. Sopwith and Harold S. Vanderbilt, growing out of protests made by British skipper during 1934 America's cup yacht races . . . His honor insists they have been friendly right along, although Sopwith had some snappy comment to make about Vanderbilt's racing tactics three years ago.

Vanderbilt has reputation for neither mincing words or quibbling himself, when subject concerns yachting or contract bridge, at both of which he's past and present master . . . While inspecting big motor yacht he was considering buying at one time, Vanderbilt bumped his head on first doorway he tried to enter, whereupon he promptly departed and ordered a new ship, to be built along similar lines except with doorways six inches higher.

Notes from Big Ten Grid front: Minnesota already reports virtual sell-out for this year's Notre Dame game, with demands also heavy for Northwestern and Wisconsin matches . . . Homer Eugene Harris of Seattle, star Iowa end, is first Negro captain in Western Conference history . . . Hawkeyes' new coach's full name is Ira Irl Tubbs but he prefers to drop the Ira.

What, hasn't Bill O'Brien offered professional contract yet to Don Budge, our one-man tennis gang? . . . Or have the tennis promoters some other offering in sight to stimulate the cash customers next winter? . . . Budge will need more support than he got this year if U. S. A. hopes to keep the Davis cup very long . . . All substantial winning streaks in cup history have had twin-star combination behind them, such as Doherty brothers of England, Brookes and Wilding of Australia, Tilden and Johnston of America, Lacoste and Cochet of France, Perry and Austin of England.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Paul Waner of the Pirates belted out three hits in as many trips to the plate yesterday to pick up five points on Ducky Medwick, the Cardinals' leader of major-league's "big six." Waner added six points to his mark, but Medwick also gained a point with two hits in four chances. Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs was idle, and held his second-place margin over Waner. The American League side remained unchanged, with Lou Gehrig of the Yanks still leading.

The big six (top three in each league):

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Medwick, Cardinals	87	347	70	141	.406
Marinetti, Cubs	84	331	54	71	.381
P. Waner, Pirates	90	345	63	132	.383
Gerhig, Yankees	87	324	70	121	.373
Di Maggio, Yankees	81	343	86	127	.370
Travis, Senators	63	244	35	90	.369

Hockey Player Advances

OTTAWA, Ont., July 29 (AP)—Pete Kelly, the red-head from Charlottetown, P. E. I., who spends his winters playing hockey for the Detroit Red Wings, today scored the first major upset in the Canadian amateur golf championship by eliminating Bobby Reith of Winnipeg, 4 and 3, in a fourth-round match. Reith, finalist last year against Defending Champion Freddie Haas Jr. of New Orleans, was two down at the turn despite a 36, one under par. Kelly was out in 35.

American Association

Results July 28

Kansas City 3, Indianapolis 1. Only game scheduled.

Ranger Remains Only Undefeated Sloop of Class

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 29 (AP)—Ranger, Harold S. Vanderbilt's America's Cup defender, and her old rival, Yankee, took the lead today at the start of the last leg of the annual cruise of the Eastern Yacht Club.

A light northwest wind blew fitfully and there was a thin smokey mist. Near Ranger and Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee, were Chandler Hovey's Rainbow and T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour I, the 1934 British challenger.

Ranger won her 13th victory yesterday over a 37-mile course from Mattapoisett to Vineyard Haven, leading Yankee by more than six minutes, Rainbow by approximately eight and Endeavour by more than nine minutes.

Could Claim Sixteenth

Today's course, last leg of the annual cruise of the Eastern Yacht Club, was from Vineyard Haven to Newport, R. I., scene of the approaching international sailing duel, a distance of approximately 37 miles.

Ranger supporters could, if they wished, claim yesterday's victory as her sixteenth, because she won three unscheduled brushes with Yankee, Rainbow and Endeavour I off Newport after the formal preliminary contests. At any rate, she remains the only undefeated sloop of her class in the world, for Sopwith's Endeavour II tasted defeat in home waters before she crossed the Atlantic this spring.

Observers were in general agreement today Yankee has improved since she returned to her original double head rig. Throughout the trials she wore a radical single head rig and her mast was stepped six feet forward of its designed position.

Bonus for Crew

Today's run was intended to conclude the Eastern's cruise but another race is scheduled for the cup boats off Newport Friday, the day before the international contest opens.

Surprise was expressed in some circles that Vanderbilt entered the current series at all, with Ranger's final test so near, but now if he sails the defender right up to Saturday's starting gun it will scarcely shock even the alarmists who criticise him.

Ranger got a fate start, but Vanderbilt has made up for it by keeping his crew hard at the business of sailing her ever since she went into commission. And the crew isn't kicking. Bonuses for the early trials were $2.50 for start and $5 for victories. They recently were doubled by Vanderbilt and during the cup races he will pay the men $20 each for every racing start and $40 for victories.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Coming Home

Well, the Davis Cup, which the United States has been trying to return to the home of its beginning ever since the French carried it overseas in 1927, is at last coming back home. After 10 years visiting in Paris and London, to which latter city the British players carried it in 1933, the representatives of Uncle Sam have broken through, and ere another fortnight has passed the famous international lawn tennis trophy will again be resting in New York. Once before the prize was away from home for the same length of time, but it the plans which the United States Lawn Tennis Association are now following in developing young junior Davis Cup players to be ready to take the place of retiring veterans works out as expected, it will never again be away from home so many years. The other time when the cup was absent for 10 years was on its first visit abroad, when it was won by Great Britain—then known as the British Isles—in 1903, and did not come back until 1913.

Staff Photo
Capt. W. L. Pate
U. S. Davis Cup Team

The Path to Victory

When the United States started its 1937 quest for the trophy, only two nations loomed up as serious opponents, and as the competition passed through its various stages, this proved to be the case. Japan was an easy opponent, losing 5 to 0. Then came Australia, one of the countries which was expected to make things most interesting; but, due to the fact that two of the Australian players were in no condition to play their best tennis, America also won this match 5 to 0. And at this moment it would be well to pause and say that the Australians showed the finest sportsmanship by going through their match without complaining over their misfortunes and doing their very best. Then the Americans faced what was expected to be, and proved to be, the real battle of the competition when Germany was met in the interzone final. The wearers of the Stars and Stripes won by the narrowest possible margin of 3 to 2, with the deciding match between Budge and von Cramm one of the greatest ever played in the series. And after this the anti-climax when Great Britain, without the services of Fred Perry and George Patrick Hughes, put up a gallant but futile battle to retain the trophy.

Parker Makes Good

When competition started to determine the American team the main question confronting the U. S. L. T. A. selection committee was to find a singles player to pair with Budge and there were two players who were regarded as the leading candidates—Frankie Parker and Bryan M. Grant. Each had his warm backers. Much criticism had been showered on the selection committee of the previous year because it had not given Grant a chance and no doubt it was with a view to quieting this that Grant was selected to play against the Germans. As he lost both of his matches it was not at all surprising that Parker was selected to replace him in the challenge round and given his chance, the latter made good by defeating Hare for the point which clinched the winning of the bowl. As for Budge, all there is to say is that the Californian came fully up to expectation and rose to great heights not only in the Davis Cup final zone round; but in the All-England championships. That he did not win by more convincing margins in the challenge round may easily be explained. In the first place there is no doubt but what he had a let down in his game after his hard match with von Cramm and, due to the easier opposition in the challenge round, was inclined to coast in to victory rather than to put unnecessary pressure on in order to win by a wide margin.

How Long Will the Cup Stay?

And already a question arises in the tennis world. It is how long will the bowl stay at home? There is only one answer to this and that is Budge. As long as the Californian remains eligible to represent Uncle Sam in this competition, there is no question about the cup remaining at home for several years. Budge may be depended upon to defeat any singles player in the world today or in sight and, with Mako can take care of any doubles team. This means three points for his side and that is all that is needed to win the trophy. But should Budge decide to listen to any of the many fine offers to turn professional which he will be receiving from now until he accepts one, Germany will undoubtedly be the next holder of the famous international trophy. In von Cramm and Heinrich Henkel, the Teutons have two players who, with Budge out of the play, should be able to take the prize. No wonder those interested in the Davis Cup remaining in America are hoping that their "one-man" team will continue to play tennis for the love of the game rather than for financial inducements.

And Talking of . . . . Yachting

By R. Mallard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Charms of Cowes

COWES—From Aug. 2 to 7, and for a few days immediately before and after, this little village on the Isle of Wight coast will waken from the slumber in which it reposes customarily and will pulsate with life and color. For it will then be the scene of a great annual social-cum-sporting function—Cowes Regatta.

This is more than just an affair of yacht racing, a sport regarded primarily as a rich man's game. Much more. It is a British institution. And an unrivaled opportunity for "the common people" (as the history books term them so disrespectfully) to rub shoulders with "society," quite uninvited, and have great fun catching unexpected close-ups of people from the pages of the smart illustrated magazines as these folk land and go afloat or stroll, with yachting caps tilted fetchingly over one eye, through the tortuous little streets of the town.

Prices Rocket

For this brief period Cowes is transformed as by a magician's wand. Prices go up as high as the rockets do on fireworks night, and the roadways, scarcely wide enough to permit the passage of one big luxury limousine, echo to the ceaseless tooting of horns. I should say that motorists through Cowes during the Regatta Week make more noise during those few days than they do in the whole of the rest of the year. For the simple reason that they find the highway cluttered all the time with pedestrians—yachting folk, trippers, paid hands, small children, soldiers, sailors and myself.

It is indeed the fine old Cowes custom to walk and talk in the road. And that is hardly surprising, really, since the sidewalk in parts is too narrow for two people to pass. You can imagine what an individual little place it is when I tell you that the sea, in certain moods, is capable of sprinting up a side street and arriving in the middle of the high road, near the Post Office.

Telescope Town

You will notice, perhaps, that although I am alleged to be writing for you a piece about the greatest yachting regatta of them all, I have so far made no reference to yacht racing. This is truly Cowes-like behavior, in keeping with the atmosphere that assists hundreds of people to enjoy the contests here so tremendously without even looking at them—or, more accurately, without looking at them to the detriment of any other enjoyment that may be going.

The spectacle of the races is, of course, the stock entertainment and, for this reason, Cowes becomes Telescope Town. You find spy-glasses all over the place—on café roofs, in hotel windows, and in cunning little look-outs constructed by house owners in their front gardens. And it is by looking through the spy-glasses that the landlubber can best appreciate how arduous the racing is to the people doing it.

Two Different View-Points

Without a spy-glass, the sea picture that meets the eye is one merely of graceful white sails and craft gliding along before the wind like lazy giant water-birds. But a peep through the telescope can convince you that, though Cowes Week may be just plain leisure for the multitude, it is something quite different for the bronzed crews on board in a race, tensely awaiting the skipper's commands on a deck awash under the crystal spume.

Viewed the other way about, I mean through the spyglass of Lady d'Elighted as she scans the shore from her yacht, the scene is one of utter repose. Cowes Green is carpeted with the recumbent forms of holiday-makers and they are observed to be in a reverie from which they emerge only at meal-times and when the starting gun rivets their attention upon the craft, jockeying for advantages of wind and tide.

Technicalities Mean Nothing

The technicalities of the proceedings mean nothing to them. They are quite content in the contemplation of snow-white sails studded on a blue sea, rippling in streaks of sun-made silver. And they give one another a wealth of extremely well-meant misinformation as to the relative whereabouts of the 200-ton yachts of the "J" class whose spread of canvas dwarfs those of other craft into butterflies' wings.

The center of Cowes, so far as the racing is concerned, is the castle of the Royal Yacht Squadron, probably the most exclusive organization in the world of sport. In days of the distant past, the castle was a fort guarding this vulnerable section of the coast. But its defences now are reduced to a miniature battery of brass cannon, trained in mock defence, and one or two extremely genial policemen who say "Keep moving, please," to spectators from the Esplanade and see that the squadron's landing stage with its gilt-topped flag-pole, is reserved strictly for officers of the Royal Navy and others engaged upon His Majesty's business. Here it is that crowds gather periodically in the hope of seeing the King and Queen come ashore.

Firework Night

The presence of royalty—and in the Coronation Year of a sailor-King you can imagine how much that means to everybody's enjoyment, ashore or afloat—always sets a certain air of dignity presiding over the kaleidoscope of color and blend of varied sound. You can sense that well at dusk when the day's racing is done. Say, on the Friday of the regatta, when Royalty is entertaining aboard the old steam-yacht, Victoria and Albert, and the populace is assembling for the fireworks display.

The sunset gun has boomed out on the grim guardship which preserves the fiction that their Majesties, must be protected even in recreation among their devoted subjects. As the echoes fade away in the hills behind the village, the Ensign comes fluttering down from the battleship's masthead, and the gay bunting is stripped off the myriad craft in the Roads as the leaves flutter from tree branches in an autumn breeze.

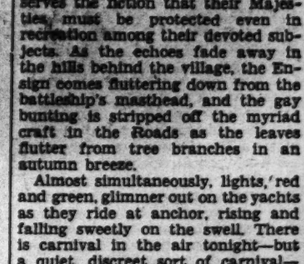
Almost simultaneously, lights, red and green, glimmer out on the yachts as they ride at anchor, rising and falling sweetly on the swell. There is carnival in the air tonight—but a quiet, discreet sort of carnival—and the signal light on the giant gray battleship winks cheerily to the fussy little pinnaces that put off from shore with their cargoes of yacht owners and guests in evening dress.

Fireworks in the Evening

Time passes, night deepens, dinner is ended and then—whoosh! The first glittering flight of rockets on the Esplanade sears its way into the sky to commence the Coronation fireworks display, the Victoria and Albert bursts into green, red and golden radiance from stem to stern. Lovely!

And the racing. Oh, yes, the racing. I ought to tell you something about that. But—alas!—there is only just sufficient space left to indicate the quality and keenness so eagerly anticipated here in this Coronation Year by the single generalization that this summer,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:



Drawn by John A. Mayo.

"There is a striking 'boom' in Yachting."

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	57	32	.671
Detroit	51	34	.600
Chicago	53	38	.582
Boston	46	37	.554
Cleveland	41	42	.494
Washington	37	44	.446
St. Louis	28	48	.368
Philadelphia	29	53	.354

Results July 28

Detroit 5, New York 1.
Boston 5, St. Louis 4.
Washington 11, Chicago 8.
Philadelphia 11, Cleveland 7.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
LADIES' DAY
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Boston at Kenmore's Blue's Store
HUB. 2550

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Hospitality in Lisieux

Gradually, as Emily and I cycled into Lisieux, Normandy, we left behind the meadows and woodlands, the hedgerows dotted with elms, and the thatched cottages surrounded by pretty gardens. Everybody works hard in Normandy, especially the farmer, and apparently he expects the earth to work just as hard.

The apple orchards were thickly planted with wheat and rye, and under the walnut trees the barley was ripening. Later on, he would gather a crop above and below at the same time. Even the dog works hard. After being almost blasted off the road by the volley of barking which issued from each successive farmhouse, we learned to respect the numerous "Chien Méchant" signs (Dangerous, or Naughty, Dog). The Parisian makes a pet of his dog, but the Norman farmer keeps only a watchdog.

It was our first day of pedaling on the road, and when we stumbled upon a charming little thirteenth century inn, called Le Petit Marquis, we unstrapped our duffiebags with that feeling, which no mere motorist can ever experience, of having truly earned our rest. We were as hungry as bears. The tiny, fleet-footed Madame said she could give us nothing more, at that late hour, than soup, an omelet and a salad, but when we sat down to this "scratch" meal, we thumbed our dictionaries feverishly, hunting for enough laudatory words.

A double feat it was, eating in the mellow brown light of the richly carved and oak-paneled room, the royal-blue walls stenciled with gold crowns, and the chimney dating back to Charles VII. Through the little leaded windows with the circular glass, we watched the townspeople going into the cathedral that stood just across the street. The churches of Lisieux, it appears, were founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, and the Cathedral St. Pierre, distinguished for having been built by one architect and all at one time, was finished in 1170. So much we extracted from the guidebook before we climbed the steep, narrow, twisting stairs, hanging onto a vertical rope for dear life, and tumbled at the very top of the tall house into our 12-francs-the-night beds.

The Morning Bustle

I woke early next morning and lay listening with half-closed eyes to the clop clop of sabots on cobblestones, the braying of a donkey, shrill cries, and the plash of water from the town pump in front of the Cathedral. Then I opened my eyes upon a perfectly good nightmare. I lay crushed flat, and unable to move, while gigantic, uncatalogued flowers in violent reds and purples glared at me from four walls. But soon all was well. Even the worst wall-paper is only wall-paper, and it took but a little determination to release myself from the couvré-pied, that great square featherbed, which the French believe to be eiderdown, and which holds one fast, like a letter-press.

Over our petit dejeunér, we watched the solemn, pink-cheeked little maids scrubbing and dusting and polishing and swabbing the pavements with buckets, gossiping with quick bird-like syllables and half-gestures over the important events of the evening before. Then we went forth to explore the town, in our enthusiasm almost running down the postman, who came round the corner with his square wooden letterbox slung round his neck.

We were planning to see some of the early wooden houses for which Normandy is so famous. Lisieux is said to have preserved about sixty. But then Lisieux was a walled town when Julius Caesar was composing his justly popular memoirs; had been casually knocked down by migrating barbarians in the fourth century and by the sixth boasted a large trade and a bishop all her own. The half-timbered houses are mere Renaissance upstarts, but some of their bricks may well have been flung at the head of Geoffrey Plantagenet in the long and nasty siege of 1135.

From the serious expressions of les Madames, who with black leather shopping bags were trundling to the Saturday market outside the Place Thiers, one would have supposed another siege to be going on. The country folk—peaceable descendants of fair-haired Scandinavian pirates—who throng this weekly market and chaff over the moon-shaped cheeses, are by nature silent, but robust and shrewd of eye.

Among the Shops

The women were more French-looking than the men. Only a Brueghel could have done justice to the homely bustle of this little town of tall, crooked and richly carved houses. Perhaps the long-haired painter who, surrounded by an inquisitive crowd, was industriously sketching an angle of the Cathedral from a street corner, considered himself a Brueghel. At any rate, his picture was being admired in the making, even though nobody came later to see it in the art gallery.

We passed some quaint shops. One shop sold nothing but candles, which ranged in size from that of bridge pencils to organ pipes. There were pinafore shops which sold scissors and knives, butcher shops where joints were hung up, beautifully swathed in fine linen, with the initials of the owner cross-stitched in red, and patisseries, where we saw loaves of bread all sizes and shapes. The magnum opus was a 12-pound "country bread," which is said to last the farmer's family a whole week.

Carved Façades

Most of the countrywomen still make their own bread once a month, and the meal of rye, wheat, and maize, mixed together with as little moisture as possible, forms the great staple. It is called pain-brié, the brié being the wooden instrument which kneads and pounds the mixture. Sometimes the loaves are baked in the form of huge flat cakes, as big around as bicycle wheels, and these are piled high on shelves. Then again, they come out vast rings, like lifebuoys, and these get hung on stout pegs. With the help of a mug of cider, the Normans seem to relish the flat, hard, and (often) sour bread, which is accompanied by cabbage and sour cream at midday, and by cabbage and meat at night.

In the narrow streets of old houses, the light was too poor, even in the noonday sunshine, to make out the details of the exquisitely patterned and carved façades. But all along the Rue du Paradis, to the Rue des Boucheries and, turning left, down the famous Rue aux Fèvres, we saw stately examples, with narrow, red bricks arranged diagonally between the wood-work. Most of the passages were lined with quaint, tumble-down houses, and wood-carver's shops, and in the Rue aux Fèvres, we were plunged squarely back into the Middle Ages.

Children in black smocks ran in and out of dark recesses, and at one window we saw a wrinkled old face, wearing the tall Norman cap, with its snowy stiff lace wings fastened to a cardboard frame by gold and silver pins. The lady was mending a man's coat, but she might have been sitting for a Picasso portrait. No. 19, called the Manoir de François, because it was built in the reign of that happy-go-lucky monarch, must have belonged to a very rich man. It bears the royal badge of the salamander, among the monkeys and beasts and men and other fanciful carvings, which covered all of its beams, and for this reason is often called simply la Salamandre.

Oh dear, said we, why can't we take one of these treasures across the Atlantic! But when we finally pushed our bikes out of this lovely bit of old France, we carried away only pleasant memories and half a sausage, for an al fresco lunch.

C. L.

Books to Suit Many Tastes

The Pink Ballet Shoes

The Fossil girls lived in the Cromwell Road, London, near enough to the Victoria and Albert Museum to go there on wet days to look at the dolls' houses. If the day were not too wet it was expected of them to "save the penny and walk." Saving the penny and walking was a great feature of their lives.

"'Gum,' Pauline the eldest would say, "must have been a very taxi person; he couldn't have ever thought of walking or he'd never have bought a house at the far end of the longest road in London!"

"Gum" was their Great Uncle Matthew.

With this alluring opening, "Ballet Shoes" by Noel Streatfeild, starts off. And merrily one finds oneself dancing along with Pauline, Petrova and Posy as the pages are turned. Theirs may have been a very ordinary nursery life with Nana who proudly swayed their world, but there's not a humdrum word in the reading of it.

In the Cromwell Road house, when Great Uncle Matthew Brown went off on his longest sea voyage, he left his grand niece Sylvia as guardian for the three strays he'd adopted, and money in the bank to manage as she could with Nana, Cook and Clara. As the ten years pass, Garnie has distinctly worried times in balancing her budget, but there's Nana who helps her with all kinds of advice. First with—"How about boarders? Such a lot of empty rooms we have. Why don't we take some nice people in?"

Petrova had the luck to open the door for the first nice people who came to look at rooms for Mr. and Mrs. John Simpson from Malay, who drove up in a Citroen.

"How lovely!" she exclaimed. "When Garnie said we'd have to take boarders I never did think of a car coming to live here." After the car, next came a gramophone. Its owner, Miss Theo Dane, taught dancing at the Children's Academy of Dancing and Stage Training. Then the last two rooms were rented to two lady doctors. As Nana explained—"Doctors for learning, they are. They coach."

Nursery days passed all too soon and all three sisters got launched in training for the stage. Of course they became pupils at the school where Theo Dane instructed. Their days were filled with both fun and hard work, and before Gum returned Pauline made successes both on the stage and in the pictures. Petrova had danced in pantomime, but her real interest was always in automobiles and airplanes. Posy's heirloom from her mother—the pink ballet shoes—pointed to her successful future as a ballerina.

Posy's return from dancing before Manoff was being celebrated by cartwheels when the front door opened and a strange man plunked his suitcase on the floor with an exclamation of irritation—"It's always the same. I keep a pack of women in this house, and they're never about when they're wanted."

"Is it possible," Pauline asked politely, "that you are Gum?"

"Gum! Of course, I'm Gum. Let's sit down and hear all about you."

They sat round him on the stairs and told him everything.

"I'm going with Garnie to Hollywood to be a film star," Pauline explained. Posy exclaimed, "And I'm going with Nana to Czechoslovakia to train under Manoff." Gum turned around and looked at Petrova. "That seems to leave you and me. What would you like to do?"

"Flying and motorcars," Posy put in before Petrova had a chance. "That suits me," Gum looked pleased. "Might hire a car tomorrow, Petrova, and find a house near an aerodrome where you could study."

"What different things we are going to do!" said Pauline.

"In such different places," added Posy.

"I wonder," said Petrova, "if other girls had to be one of us, which of us they'd choose to be?"

And your reviewer wonders what answer to that question other girls will make who enjoy reading "Ballet Shoes" after seeing this introduction to the book. She would like to get letters about it and to hear, too, your comments on other books reviewed in this column each month.

* * *

Found Among Old Letters

Anyone who is keen on the hobby of collecting postage stamps will be interested in Robin Allen's search for a valuable Confederate stamp in "Lost Covers," by Edna Turpin.

It was an eventful year in the Allen family when they were forced by swiftly changing circumstances to make four moves in the old city of Richmond, Virginia. Because Robin and Nancy persisted on the trail of letters written in 1861 by their great-grandparents, the final move brings with it the greatest surprise.

In this year of Richmond's bicentennial anniversary this story has more than the average appeal, for with its pictorial map end papers and the reproductions of more than twenty Confederate "locals" throughout the book a note of timely, outstanding interest is added.

Moreover, Mr. Dietz, the authority on stamps in the story, is a real person whom stamp collectors consult, and it is because of a special loan from him that the artist, Victor Perard, has been able to include the reproductions of the valuable stamps themselves.

* * *

East of the Golden Gate

Richard Halliburton's "Book of Marvels" contains such a good collection of pictures of places in the Occident—superlative in vividness and wonder—that it is a volume everyone interested in geographical and historical values will want to know. Although the author's choices seem to be for the obvious, all the selections he makes are of places about which no one wishes to be ignorant. He is again successful, too, in leaving the reader with a definite urge to explore more for himself either by the actual experience of traveling or by reading more of special places.

With Richard Halliburton in this book one travels from the Giant Bridge spanning the Bay of San Francisco to the dream city on the shore of the Bosporus where the great Mosque, Santa Sophia, has stood for fourteen centuries. In the Americas, present-day wonders are linked with the mysterious ruins of past splendors, for as the pages are turned Yosemite Falls, the Grand Canyon, Boulder Dam and Popocatepetl, then Chichen Itza, Christophe's Castle, and Machu Picchu on the Peruvian mountain top, follow in quick succession. The Iguazu Falls, hidden in the jungles up the Rio Parana, their power still unused, are glimpsed after Niagara has been pictured and described.

Gibraltar is the gateway by which the European wonders are approached. Carcassonne, Rheims, St. Peter's, the Parthenon, are all included. One of the most interesting chapters in the volume is given to Pompeii. Among cities that are visited are New York, Washington, Rio de Janeiro and Moscow.

* * *

Pleasure in Gardens

"Adventures in Gardening for Boys and Girls," by M. G. Kains is different from any other book about gardening for beginners that I happen to know. It isn't just a book of directions about having a garden, but it describes the real fun that comes from digging and planting and shows how the art can become one of the most interesting hobbies anyone can choose.

There are many things for a young gardener to find out about the whys of successful gardening, and Mr. Kains from a wide knowledge of plant life leads to fundamental sources.

His chapters on seeds and soils, for instance, give information in a manner to delight experienced gardeners as well as beginners. Helpful hints for continuing garden interests in all seasons make the adventures complete a full year.

* * *

An Uncrowned King

The moving story of Napoleon's young son, who in his first three years bore the title King of Rome, is told in "Phantom King," by Hildegarde Hawthorne. This book is decidedly for older girls and boys.

Being true to history, the story cannot escape from much that is sad and distressing. Born in 1811, when Napoleon was at the height of his power, the young "King" seemed destined for a brilliant career. With the fall of Napoleon's power within a few years, however, difficult times were in store for him—many of them designedly the work of the wily Austrian statesman Metternich.

This biography is remarkable for its drama and human interest, and has a rich background of court life—with all its gaiety and intrigue—in both France and Austria.

MARY A. WHITNEY

Learning to Swim

If all boys and girls studied the "Swim Book" which Sid G. Hedges has written especially for them, and put into practice its instructions, there would be a great band of clever, strong and happy swimmers in the world.

To read the book is to have a delightful "talk" with a very understanding and capable friend who patiently explains all the points one needs to know, from the stage of lying across a stool at home and practicing land drill movements, to fancy swimming and deep diving.

By working through the book slowly and carefully, and following all the instructions, boys and girls should not only become good swimmers but polished ones—artists, in fact, whose movements will be a delight to watch. It is not all hard work. There is plenty of play mixed up with the more serious side.

A chapter called "Just for Fun" tells of all kinds of jolly games to play in the water.

Since the real test of the expert swimmer is fancy swimming, Mr. Hedges explains the movements of a number of new strokes including several he has invented himself. The book provides a wonderful opportunity to learn from a world-famous swimming authority, every branch of a splendid sport.

Ballet Shoes, by Noel Streatfeild. New York: Random House. $2.

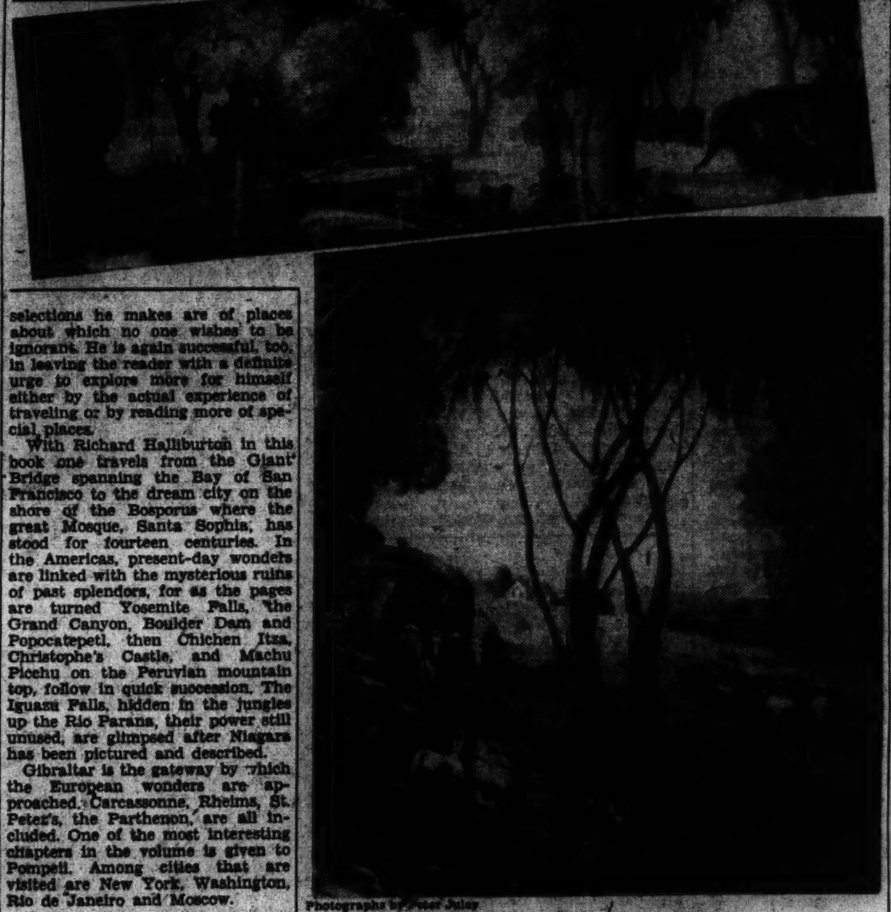
Lost Covers, by Edna Turpin. New York: Random House. $2.

Richard Halliburton's Book of Marvels—The Occident. New York: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $2.50.

Adventures in Gardening for Boys and Girls, by M. G. Kains. New York: Greenberg. $2.50.

Phantom King, by Hildegarde Hawthorne. New York: D. Appleton-Century. $2.50.

The Boys' and Girls' Swim Book, by Sid G. Hedges. Illustrated by Stephen Lewis. London: Methuen. 2/6 net.



Photographs by Peter Juley

Outdoor Scenes Make School Walls Gay

These varied scenes of outdoor life, painted by Frederick L. Stoddard, decorate a hall in the Forbes Primary School, Gloucester, Massachusetts. A large panel depicting an African jungle (center) is painted above the wainscoting on the wall opposite the street entrance. In two large panels on each side of the stairway the artist went back to memories of his childhood on a farm. In one panel (bottom) there is a yoke of oxen bringing in a big load of hay, while two horses and a colt look over the fence toward their approaching winter dinners. A group of cattle are shown in the middle distance and the farmhouse and ploughman are on the crest of the hill in the background. The other panel (top) shows a shepherd bringing in his flock of sheep through the open bars of the barnyard. A white sow and her five pigs are close to the fence and a group of chickens are scratching for the few kernels of corn that the mother hog has missed. A small panel over the door (top) shows a pair of gorgeous peacocks.

A Picturesque Old Road in Normandy

The Golden Dress

This dress you have made me, Mother,
Has in it a little of all the gold in the world.
I can imagine gnomes in high, peaked hats
Weaving it in a magic circle
Under a summer moon.
The pale, silver-gold of stars would be there . . .
Star-dust filtering through leaves
Smiling golden, shimmering ladders
In the air.
In the pattern is woven the gold
That dwells in the heart of a flower
And in the songs of birds.
When the hem of this dress moves
In the melody of the dance
There will be the golden sound of a harp
When the wind touches it
With invisible fingers.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

We Stumbled Upon a Charming Little Thirteenth-Century Inn in Lisieux—Le Petit Marquis

The Man With the Silver Ewer

When recently King George and Queen Elizabeth held court at the Palace of Holyrood House, in their Scottish capital, one figure stood out among all the glitter and pageantry—that of a man wearing the full dress of a Highland regiment, and holding in his hands a silver ewer. Over one arm hung a towel of fine damask, and behind him walked his younger brother, carrying a silver basin. The Laird of Braehead had come to pay rent to his landlord, the reigning King of Scotland.

It is part of an old story going back to the time when another King of Scotland—James V—was wont to go among his people in disguise, in order that he might see for himself the conditions under which they lived. One day, on a roadway passing the farm of Braehead, near Edinburgh, he was set upon by five gypsies. His cries for help were heard by one Jock Howieson, a laborer on the farm, who laid about lustily with his flail and drove them off. As a reward, King James gave Howieson the farm of Braehead in perpetuity, on one condition—that, in memory of that day, his descendants for all time stood ready to wash the hands of the reigning monarch when he passed that way.

The tenant of the Poulis Estate, in the north of Scotland, is called upon to produce a basket of snow each year in payment of his rent! Fortunately, the snow can usually be obtained from Ben Nevis, near by.

Another landowner must tender a single white rose every winter, as quit-rent for his substantial holdings. And every year, on June 18, the Duke of Waterloo personally presents His Majesty with a miniature banner in memory of his ancestor's victory over Napoleon at Waterloo, when a grateful nation gave the conqueror the estate of Strathfieldaye, but stipulated that it cost him a yearly rental of a banner!

Make Friends Through Correspondence

Our Mail Bag

Vacation time is here with its many opportunities for writing letters and making new friends through correspondence. We have a fine selection of names this month to choose from too.

Lucien A. (16), of Geneva, Switzerland, wants to correspond with boys in America, Great Britain, Germany and Scandinavia. Lucien is a pupil in a high commercial school; his favorite subjects are nature, travel, geography, trade and photography; he writes in French, can also write a little in English and German, and would like to correspond in all these languages.

Bill P. (Jr.) (15), of Seattle, Washington, finds the Monitor helpful in current events studies at school and to provide topics of discussion with his friends.

"I am in my sophomore year in high school and get pretty good grades," his letter says. "I am especially interested in architecture and would like to hear from other countries regarding it or any other subject. I shall be very glad to answer any questions regarding this part of the country. I only speak and write English, but I am hoping to secure many 'pen friends' in this country and others."

Lucien and Bill seem to be likely correspondents for each other, as well as for many other boys who are eager to make friends through the Mail Bag.

Maureen D. (15), of Calgary, Alberta, is a Girl Guide, and would like to correspond with girls in any part of the world, especially those in China, Germany, Australia, Norway, Sweden, West Indies and Holland.

"I promise on my Guide's Honor to answer all letters promptly," Maureen says in her letter. "Anyone who is a Girl Guide knows that when she makes a promise she keeps it." So all girls who write to Maureen can be confident that their letters will be answered soon.

Gertrude MacD. (15), of Eagle Rock, California, says she looks forward to The Young Folks' Page every Thursday. She has already made several friends through the Mail Bag and enjoys exchanging letters with them so much that she would like to have many more correspondents.

"I should like to correspond with girls in any foreign country," she says in her letter. "I am interested in languages—have had two years of Spanish training and am just starting French—in reading, writing, amateur photography and foreign affairs. Sports, I guess, are in the minority, but I do like to participate in them from the spectator's point of view."

Alfred E. S. (18), of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, would like to correspond with boys in any foreign country. He is interested in the people of different countries and is an enthusiastic stamp collector.

Elizabeth C. (16), of Indianapolis, Indiana, would like especially to correspond with girls living in or near London, England.

Janet C. (15), of Walworth, Wisconsin, would like especially to correspond with girls in Scotland and those living in France who can read and write English.

A fine crop of friendships should result from letters sent to any of these girls and boys who have such varied interests and are so eager to correspond with other young people in all parts of the world.

Be sure to read the paragraphs at the end of this column for information about exchanging letters through the Mail Bag.

The Mail Bag is for the use of girls and boys under 20 years of age in families who subscribe to the Monitor. Correspondence between "over 20's" is carried on through the Youth Round Table, published on the Tuesday Education page.

Remember that it is our policy for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years. —— EDITOR

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Sun Patterns

The friendly sun amused itself
one golden afternoon
by tracing patterns of gay little leaves
(that danced, and swung, to the tune of the breeze)
on the broad clean garden walk.
And far too soon,
Came night, who carefully erased them.

MILDRED NICKERSON

"Carpet Language"

India is a land of strange happenings, and one of the strangest concerns men who make special carpets for Indian Princes.

The weavers of these carpets work at huge looms, which means that they sit at some distance apart, and in order to get the pattern exactly the same at both ends of the carpet, they shout to each other, giving details of the precise bit of work they are doing.

Now comes the odd part about it, for these weavers do not speak any recognizable language, but one that is used by no other people in the whole world. The words are very mumbled, even when shouted across the dust-laden room, and no native, let alone a white man, can understand then, unless initiated.

These special carpets are often of tremendous size, filling the huge rooms at the palaces of the Indian rulers, and naturally it takes years to make even one of them. It has been known that a father has started a carpet when a young man and his son has finished it when quite old.

One cannot help wondering when listening to them, what these Indian carpet weavers say to each other, apart from giving details of their work. Perhaps it is only gossip, or perhaps it is something of momentous interest. Who can tell?

The Home Forum

Memories From a Mountain Top

THE Cragsmoor artists, who formed a colony in those so blue foothills of the Catskills called Shawangunk, chose a spot steeped in historic and prehistoric associations. Of this colony, which reached its zenith toward the end of the nineteenth century, only two painters remain today—Charles C. Curran and Helen Turner. The group included other National Academicians like the George Inneses, Thomas P. Brown, Arthur I. Keller, Frederick Baker, Edward Gay, and Edward L. Henry, known as America's historical painter, whose family came to The Mountain, as it was called, in 1804. The details in his pictures were always sure to be flawless, since he owned an unusually complete collection of costumes and coaches, particularly of the Revolutionary period.

The members of this colony expressed themselves not only at the easel but on the stage. Amateur theatricals were held in a barn originally belonging to the old Blakely house of Revolutionary days, and called the Barnstormers Theatre. Here, the actress Harriet Otis gave readings every Saturday morning, and frequently read from original manuscripts, before these were published. There was *Madras House*, for example, in manuscript which Granville Barker had presented to her. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, her husband, one of the first men to go down the Grand Canyon with the explorer Power, was the leading spirit of this place, and because of its moor-like characteristics, named it Cragsmoor.

* * *

THE FIRST NEW YORKER to come here was Thomas P. Brown. In 1872, he drove his oxcart up The Mountain along the only road from Ellenville, a village five miles away. This road, called South Gully was an old Indian trail which followed a stream, and until the beginning of the twentieth century remained the only mode of ingress and egress to Cragsmoor. Mr. Brown knew this mountain before the black bear had been driven off to the higher altitudes of the Catskills by the summer tourists; sheep were still penned up against wolves; the eagle had not yet flown off to the Canadian Rockies; wild swans bountifully decorated the landscape, and tales of lions were exchanged, just as now tales of wildcats are treasured. The deer still come and nibble at the gooseberry bushes, to the annoyance of gardeners, and turkey buzzards still fly to this most northerly point in their peregrinations. What wild life survives is tamed instead of destroyed. By way of illustration, there is the tame skunk which so whimsically answered a householder's call of "Here, Kitty," and turned up on the veranda every night after that for supper.

Mr. Brown's neighbors made their own clothing and household goods, of which there are many relics today, like the caldron in which the tallow was melted for candles. Life was quite rudimentary.

* * *

WHEN MR. BROWN arrived, the last Indians were long gone. But the Coddingtons, who were the first settlers, arriving in 1750, could have told some hair-raising tales of Indian feuds. As might be expected, many of these battles were over the question of land. One of the most spectacular of these encounters caused a certain rocky plateau to be baptized Sam's Point.

There had been perpetual warfare between the Indians and the whites, and one day as Sam Gonsalus, a famous hunter and scout, strolled up the mountainside to visit his muskrat and mink traps he heard his foe behind him. He had left his gun at home. There was only one way to run, and that was up to the great rock wall with its sheer drop of one hundred feet, and, once at its edge, nothing to do but jump. And jump he did, into the great outstretched arms of the hemlocks, which not only screened him from view but gently dropped him from one branch to another, thus breaking his fall and depositing him on the ground, unhurt.

The hemlocks which saved Sam are, alas, no more. The tanning industry has stripped their bark and left the trees to rot; the forest covering the Shawangunk is now chiefly deciduous, and second or third growth. But kindly nature, lavish and forgiving, has made man's stupidities good by presenting him with a flower garden of her own. The season's bouquets—the delicate arbutus, the honeyed azalea, and the glamorous mountain laurel—decorate the crests and slopes of the mountain like a pink snowfall, while autumn brings sumac, goldenrod, and fiery foliage. And the huckleberries, which yield such a profitable crop in July and August, compensate for the scanty income from farm products during the winter, when these mountaineers cut and fashion barrel-hoops from the abundant saplings found at their doors.

* * *

Shawangunk is fascinating also to the geologist. The so-called Shawangunk "grit," of which millstones were made, is said to be of the very earliest period (Paleozoic), with no indication of a carboniferous overlay. The fossilized sea-shells and marine snails still found imbedded in the rocky crests of Shawangunk conjure up visions of the time when this continent was submerged by the ocean. But the most exciting discovery was made in 1845, in Montgomery, about fifteen miles away, when a mastodon was found in a peat bog. The skeleton, which was found standing upright, measured eleven feet high and twenty feet long, and weighed two thousand pounds. Today it can be seen in the Museum of Natural History in New York.

Although the Shawangunks have yielded only copper, zinc, and lead in abundance, there are numerous romantic legends of gold and silver, most of which center around Sam's Point. It was in this vicinity that the openings of certain mines were said to have been carefully concealed by the Indians and early settlers, and all knowledge of the location of the minerals has vanished. Only one man is said to have seen such a mine. At his repeated solicitation, a friendly Indian chief agreed to take him to it, but blindfolded. After being led into the wilderness and finally down into the heart of the mountain, as he judged by the dropping of water on the rocky sides of the cavern, the bandage was taken from his eyes, and he stood before a solid vein of silver. He searched many times afterwards for that mine, all over the mountain, but could never find it. The legend is that every seven years a bright light, like a candle, rises at twelve o'clock at night above the mine, and disappears in the clouds, but none that have seen it can find in daylight from whence it rises.

Another story is told of a savage called Unapois, who, on beholding a gold ring on the hand of a white woman, demanded to know why she wore such a trifle.

"If you will procure me such trifles," said her husband, "I will reward you with things suitable for you. Behold, what I will give you for a specimen!" and he exhibited a fathom of red and a fathom of blue frieze, some white lead, looking-glasses, bodkins and needles.

"I know a mountain filled with such metal," the Indian replied, going away.

After some days he returned with a lump of ore as large as his fist, which turned out to be good quality. A considerable amount of gold was extracted from it, and made into rings and bracelets.

* * *

IN THIS PICTURESQUE setting the Cragsmoor Players have inherited the Barnstormers Theatre, and this summer are entering upon their second year, presenting ten plays during the season.

Thus, with that Great Drama, called History, as an inspiration (scene upon scene depicting the cataclysms of the glacial periods, the struggles of the aborigines with nature, the conflicts of the Indians with the Dutch settlers, having been played to empty seats), Broadway puts in its bid for immortality by performing plays in this barn situated on a mountain top in the shadow of that vast amphitheatre of rocks, piled up into fantastic shapes and called Shawangunk.

CLARISSA LORENZ

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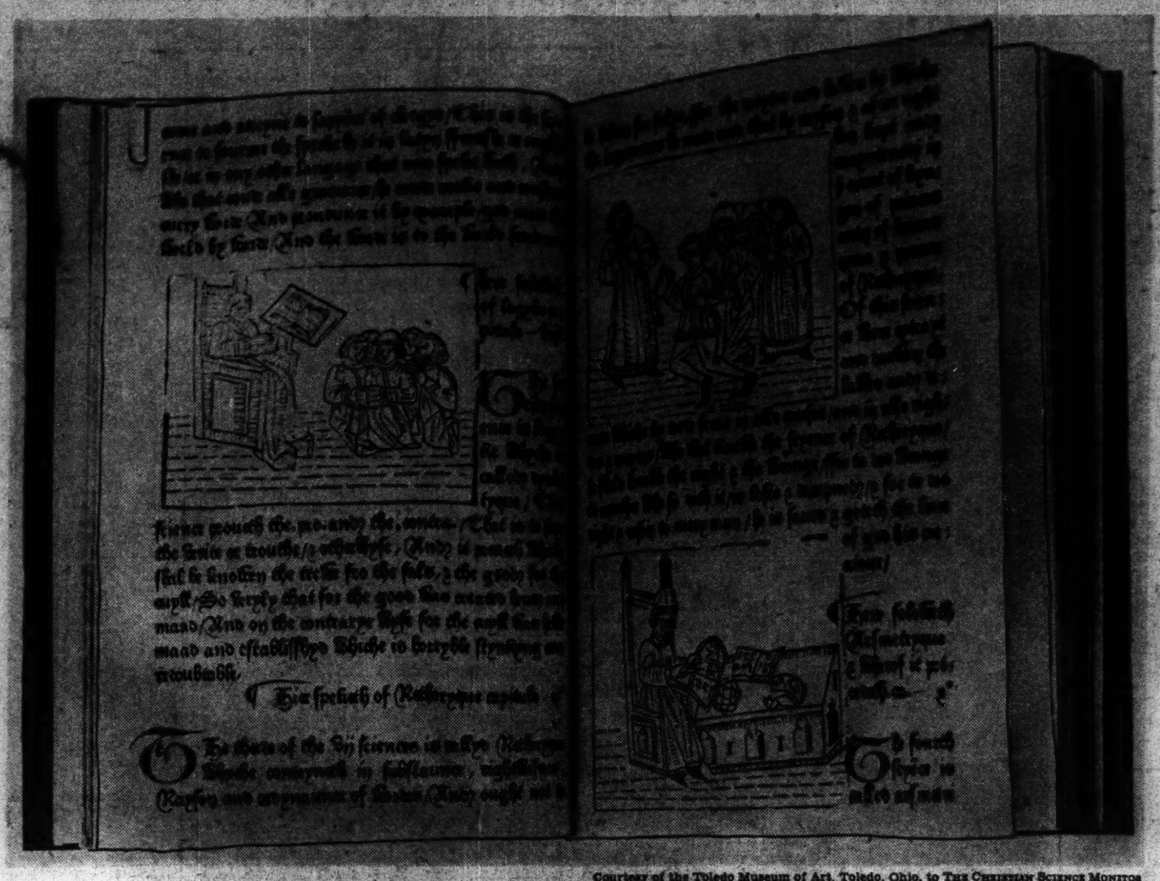

Courtesy of the Toledo Museum of Art, Toledo, Ohio, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PAGES FROM WILLIAM CAXTON'S "MIRROR OF THE WORLD"

THIS volume is important for three reasons: it was produced by the first great printer of England, William Caxton; it was the first book printed in England with woodcut illustrations; and finally, it is one of the earliest encyclopedias in the English language.

William Caxton (1422-1491) had been a wool merchant of Bruges. In 1469 he undertook some translation, "having no great charge of occupation" and "to eschew sloth and idleness." He learned the art of printing and went back to England where he established himself in the almonry of Westminster Abbey. He published there, not for his interest in the newly developed art of printing, but for literary interest and as a practical trade. He himself translated more than twenty of the books he printed.

The "Mirror of the World" was translated from the French, "Image du Monde" of Vincent de Beauvais. It is a typical medieval compendium of information collected from ancient and other varied sources. Here are three of the thirty-four woodcuts which illustrate the text. To the right of the first woodcut may be read, "Here followeth of logic." The second woodcut illustrates the section entitled, "Here speaketh of Rhetoryque." The third title says, "Here followeth Arsmetryque and whereof it procedeth." (Arsmétryque is an erroneous obsolete form of the word arithmetic, as if coming from the Latin, *ars metrica*.)

The woodcuts are executed in a very simple and primitive manner. Pictorially they seem to resemble line drawings of medieval manuscript illustrations. They seem peculiarly harmonious with the black type.

DOROTHY ADLOW

The "Lady" Gardener

AS I stepped out upon the verandah, a thousand perfumes rose on the air to greet me. When I had left England, only a few days before, sleet and snow were ushering in the New Year; but here in Morocco the hillsides were sheeted in yellow of mustard, marigolds, and oxalis. Irises grew by the wayside, jonquils in the fields; and in the garden below me flowers of all seasons were flooded in warm sunlight.

I drew a breath of deep content and looked round at the familiar landscape. My house stood on a mountain slope, outside Tangier; and away to the left the pale cloudy mass of Ape's Hill, opposite Gibraltar, rose like a dream from the deep blue of the Straits. Before me in the distance rolled range after range of the Riff mountains—a few snow-capped; and near at hand the road to Tangier wound, like a whitish tape, round the little hill of Boubana.

* * *

SOUNDS OF HOEING came to my ears, and I decided to interview Mohammed, my gardener. Before I went away, he had complained of having too much to do in the garden and so I gave him permission to find an assistant. Mohammed was far too valuable to offend. Not only did he work well out-of-doors under my direction, but he was the prop and stay of the household. He did our important errands, dealt with our luggage at the Customs, supervised Moktah, the house-boy, and saw to the working of our pump. With his wife and five small children, he lived happily in a cottage at the top of our small property.

I stepped down into the garden and walked among the flowers. Geraniums and almond blossom, mimosa and morning glory, bougainvillea, roses, heliotrope, arums, and violets made the terrace plot a paradise of color and scent.

* * *

MOHAMMED WAS DELVING diligently, arrayed in a red fez, a striped blouse, baggy blue pantaloons, and a leathern apron. When he caught sight of me, he straightened himself and his bearded face broke into a brilliant smile.

I enquired after his welfare and that of his wife and family, and in return received much news of the neighborhood. Then I asked if he had found an assistant. He waved his hand towards a far part of the garden. "She is working over there," he said airily.

"She?" I thought. Somehow, I had expected Mohammed to engage a boy. I strolled on and, rounding a corner, came upon the strangest figure squatting on the path and weeding a bed of stocks. An enormous dirty straw hat, the size of a cartwheel, adorned with string and colored pompons, was the chief feature of this apparition, by which I knew that she was a Riff woman from the hills. Beneath the hat, she was veiled to the eyes. Shapeless dingy white garments made a bundle of her sturdy form; her bare ankles were swathed in grimy bandages as a protection against thorns, and her feet were thrust into heel-less slippers. On the path by her side stood a teapot. She took no notice of me, but went on weeding stolidly, humming a tuneless air to herself.

* * *

THIS WAS NOT exactly one's idea of a lady gardener; but, as I walked back to Mohammed, I was impressed by so great industry in such entirely unsuitable gardening attire.

"Tell me about her," I demanded.

There wasn't much to hear. Ayesha was a widow who lived two miles out of Tangier. Every day, whatever the weather, she arrived at seven a. m., bringing her teapot, which she filled with drinking water and kept close at hand. She worked from seven till twelve and from one till five, and received weekly four Hassani pesetas, equivalent to one shilling and eightpence. As she only spoke Riff and a dialect, communication had to be maintained through Mohammed, who also allotted her work. As far as I could gather, this consisted of weeding and weeding, day after day, and week after week.

"She must like her work," concluded Mohammed, "because she sings all day long."

"Why did you not choose a boy to help in the garden, Mohammed?"

He opened his eyes in surprise. "But, Señora," he said, "Allah be praised, this woman *works*."

G. T.

Shadows

ALL DAY long
No one thinks of shadows
Creeping up the walls,
Traveling dusty roads,
Dancing in rings around solitary trees,
Changing their gowns to lavender, blue, gray,
Or purple when the evening comes.
Shadows take nothing with them
And leave nothing behind.
When night comes down, erasing them,
They are gone.
Trees, plain, and walls they graced
Remain as before.
There is no track of shadows' passing
Over the fields of wheat
Where they have raced beneath the moving clouds.

MARGARET HOSMER

Service and Dominion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, declared to his ambitious disciples (Luke 22:27), "I am among you as he that serveth," he revealed the essential relationship between service and dominion. Service, on the part of one universally acknowledged to be master, would seem anomalous did not spiritual understanding discern their inseparable nature.

According to the first chapter of Genesis, man, in the image and likeness of God, has dominion—even over all the earth. This declaration of truth, however, remains but an abstract statement until proved by demonstration. In demonstration it soon becomes apparent that the greater the service rendered, and the greater our understanding of the spiritual nature of right service, the more scientifically do we prove our spiritual dominion.

The meaning of service became elevated and ennobled recently in the thought of one who, seeking in a well-known dictionary for a definition of "servant," found amongst other renderings, "One consecrated to God." Because men are growing into a better understanding of spiritual values and proportionately relaxing their tenacious grasp upon material things, service is being recognized more and more as the way to happiness and progress.

When on that well-known occasion, the Master, girding himself with a towel, proceeded to perform the humble service of washing the disciples' feet, he set a seal of spirituality on service which it can never lose. The first thought of mortal mind under like circumstances would be one of superiority to such an action. Yet but little study shows how there simply could not be anything in mortal thought superior to the spiritual qualities which man—as Christ Jesus understood him—forever reflects. Of our mortal selves we do nothing. Man's true being is in God, and is manifested in the reflection of the Godlike qualities of love, kindness, usefulness, activity, and service. In short, in these qualities man expresses the divine Principle. The expression of God being one's chief end, it is obvious that whatever the human capacity may be, whether that of father, son, merchant, client, master, or servant, one is endeavoring to practise man's highest conceivable concept of spiritual service.

This was illustrated in the experience of a business man who had not long been a student of Christian Science. Finding himself going through a time of great trade activity, he had so much anxiety over calls to be made and people to be seen that he seemed to be quite overwhelmed. When leaving one appointment he was anxious lest he should not be punctual at the next. Suddenly he remembered that Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 119), speaks of "man" as "the humble servant of the restful Mind." A great calm ensued, as right service was seen to be the expression of spiritual qualities such as constructiveness, usefulness, beauty, helpfulness, and kindness, the essentials of service in its spiritual nature.

The history of many Bible characters provides interesting illustrations of the inseparability of the spiritual qualities of service and dominion. Of Moses we read (Numbers 12:3), "Now the man Moses was very meek, above all the men which were upon the face of the earth." Yet, who was more active or more useful in true service? And who, in the Old Testament, made a better demonstration in leading, clothing, and feeding God's people than he? Moses served and proved his dominion, because he discerned that true power lies in the reflection of spiritual qualities, including humility, which perceives activity to be in divine Principle alone. Did not the Way-shower himself ask men to learn of him because he was meek and lowly? And did he not specifically promise that service, as he served, would bring rest and dominion? Because he knew no selfhood apart from God, his service consisted of the continual reflection of spiritual being, full, active, unceasing, ideal!

Nor is there any more striking example of the unity of service and dominion than the life of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. In the textbook (p. 1) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Prayer, watching, and working, combined with self-immolation, are God's gracious means for accomplishing whatever has been successfully done for the Christianization and health of mankind." So clear to her was the revelation of the allness of Spirit, and of man as God's spiritual expression, that she was led to use the term "self-immolation" to indicate the path which leads through service to dominion.

Our goal is to fulfill the command of the Way-shower in preaching the gospel, casting out demons, cleansing leprous thought, and doing today the wonderful things he accomplished. Such may be achieved only through first proving in experience the perfection of God and man. Devotion is service in its truest sense. It consists of the hourly elimination from thought of the material, and in proving the superiority of the spiritual. This is the service in which we indeed "by love serve one another."

The Dolphins of Gibraltar

THE last time I came through the Straits of Gibraltar—in the enjoyable, vanished, white *Providence* of the Fabre line, the ship hove to off the Rock. And I got infinite joy watching for hours, in the completely lucid water that was lit up by the reflection of the sunshine from the white sand of the bottom . . . watching the innumerable dolphins that drifted in shoals round and round the ship, hanging in space, and then dived clean under the keel and round and round again.

It was, because the rays darted upwards and gilded the forms of those graceful, fish-like beasts, a spectacle so engrossing that I completely forgot Rock, Peninsula, and Continent and spent the greater part of my stay hanging over the side of the vessel—forgetting not only my own troubles of which I had a peck but also those of a world that had more than sufficient.

The dolphin is a slim, elegant creature. Seen from the side its profile resembles that of the saw-fish but with the snout much less developed. Like the puma it is the friend of man and is said to be obedient to him when soothed by music. But it in no way resembles the creature that, in the paintings of the ancients and the Italian Renaissance, carries Arion over the waves on mural decorations, heraldic devices, and fountains. That stylized beast has an enormous and protuberant forehead that swells until it embraces the whole of the body from the blubber lips that resemble a *retrousse* nose to the forked tail. If that is like anything it resembles the porpoise—the despised beast that is called by the French *marsouin* after the Germans' *meeres-schwein*—sea hog. . . . It pays no attention to music and is in no sense the friend of man except that its hide provides completely water-tight boots. I had a pair made by the village cobbler at Bonnington in 1903 and wore them on every wet day after that, right through the war, in landscapes swimming with mud and they were still going and completely water-tight on the feet of my batman long after the World had been made unfit for War. . . . Alas.—From "Great Trade Route," by FORD MADOX FORD. (New York: Oxford.)

Two Friendly Writers

THERE was one friend, however, who never took it out of Stevenson, who was never in the way: this was Henry James. He had followed Stevenson's writings with interest from the first, and had always liked hearing about him from Colvin. In the autumn of 1884 the two had met in the pages of Longman's, an article by James on the art of fiction moving Stevenson to a reply. The articles led to a friendly correspondence, and when James came to Bournemouth for some weeks in 1885, to be with his . . . sister, he spent almost every evening at Skerryvore. . . . James and Stevenson had greatly enjoyed each other's books; now they found an equal enjoyment in each other's company. They both had a background of European rather than English literature; and probably both of them were more interested in the art of fiction than any other novelists in England. When they differed, either in public, as in the Longman's articles, or in their private talks and letters, they were never concerned with scoring points in argument, but always with finding out more about their art, or with establishing in others a serious interest in literature. The warm and lasting sympathy between them may have owed something to the fact that they were working on such different lines—James always concerned with a "value" to be expressed, Stevenson with an eye to the striking scene or incident; and each admired the other's mastery of what was beyond his own grasp. "Each man among us prefers his own aim, and I prefer mine," Stevenson wrote, before they had met; "but when we come to speak of performance, I recognise myself, compared with you, to be a lout and slouch of the first water." Stevenson knew very well that any artist working with a deliberate purpose ran the risk of finding no fit audience. He never had any illusions about the public. . . . He had also come to learn that even his closest friends, even men who themselves wrote well, could be dense, and not see that a real writer was never concerned with repeating his successes, but was always discovering new problems and trying to find new solutions. Henley and Colvin would judge a new work of his by the standards of a past one, and find it faulty, not realising that he was off on an entirely different line. Now, however, he knew that there was one reader at least who would always appreciate what he was up to; for what fascinated James in Stevenson's work was his living interest in the question of form and his variety of answers to the problems he set himself. "Each of his books is an independent effort—a window opened to a different view." Stevenson in turn became as necessary a reader to James, who wrote, sending *The Tragic Muse*, "I can't (spiritually) afford not to put the book under the eye of the sole and single Anglo-Saxon capable of perceiving—though he may care for little else in it—how well it is written."—From "R. L. Stevenson," by JANET ADAM SMITH. (London: Duckworth.)

Gossip

(Old Country Women on the Road)

THEY say their words, not half so much for speech,
As entering a warm, familiar room
Where they may rest, and smile, and shyly reach
For well-worn phrases; while a sunny bloom
Spreads over every face, a happy glow
At this old joke, and that remembered token;
They savor every sentence, since they know
The thought's release—before the tongue has spoken.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Page 10-11 Results — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1937

Fishack Named Research Head For Tax Study

Legislative Commission on Public Expenditures Starts Work

Boston Today

Work of the special commission on taxation and public expenditure, established at the last session of the Legislature, has gotten under way with the appointment of Howard G. Fishack, governmental research expert, as director of the commission's research activities.

The commission is to study problems of public welfare, public works and civil service and conduct hearings on 30 bills referred to it during the closing days of the Legislature.

The appointment of Mr. Fishack was announced by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, whose executive director, Norman MacDonald, is a member of the special commission. Mr. Fishack, who is expected to be with the commission for six months, recently completed governmental surveys of Atlantic City and Newark, N. J., the latter for a citizens' committee.

Codman Hill Aide Sticks to Story

Thomas J. Flanagan, former accountant and director of the Codman Hill Construction Company, today stuck to his account of the disappearance of the firm's books and records last May 4. He was summoned to testify before the Boston Finance Commission in that body's inquiry into repair work awarded to Codman Hill by the George Robert White Fund.

He was recently released from the Charles Street Jail, where he was committed several weeks ago for failure to obey a court order to produce the accounts.

"Are you now prepared to tell the truth about the disappearance of the books of the company?" asked Special Counsel George R. Farnum today.

"I have already told the truth," the witness insisted.

Mr. Flanagan was questioned extensively concerning his dealings with the construction company. He was paid $500 a year, he said, and was promised a payment of $3000 by Mr. Driscoll this year.

Work Is Speeded On Ship Channel

The 40-foot main ship channel in Boston Harbor which, it was expected, would take the United States Army Engineers five years to complete, will be finished within four years, it was disclosed at the engineers' office in the Custom House this morning, as advices regarding appropriations for river and harbor work in New England were received from Washington.

The work has been in progress for one year and already all the soft material has been removed by suction dredges. The removal, by blasting, of the remaining rock and ledges in order to complete the 40-foot channel is not expected to occupy more than three more years.

The Great Day Is Close at Hand

By a Staff Photographer

Top—View of Newport Harbor
Bottom—Endeavour II Today in Dock
Inset—Capt. R. H. Williams, of Endeavour II and One of the Crew at Work on Deck

Move Made to Split Textile Branch of the C. I. O. in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 29—A move to split the textile branch of the Committee for Industrial Organization in Rhode Island by formation of a rival union has been formally launched, according to sources usually reliable in labor circles.

A group of wool and worsted unions, once powerful in the defunct United Textile Workers of America, have taken steps to federate and revive the U. T. W. A. because of dissatisfaction with C. I. O. leadership, it is stated.

The new move is described as being led by Joseph Sylvia, former U. T. W. A. organizer, who was dropped by the C. I. O. as chairman of the Rhode Island C. I. O. Council a few weeks ago.

The new group has headquarters in Woolsorters' Union hall in the Olneyville section of Providence. On its doors are the words: "Woonasquatucket Valley District Council of Woolen and Worsted Workers."

So serious is the situation within the ranks of the C. I. O.'s Textile Workers Organizing Committee, which absorbed the old U. T. W. A. last February, that Joseph A. Salerno, Rhode Island T. W. O. C. director, and Hyman Blumberg, New England regional T. W. O. C. director, are said to have gone to New York to confer with Sidney Hillman, national T. W. O. C. chairman, about it.

Revolt is described as flourishing in several mills for which contracts already have been won by the T. W. O. C. At the biggest of these, the J. and P. Coates plant, a number of employees staged a sit-down a few days ago in protest against the terms of the contract, according to the reports.

Threats to revive the old U. T. W. A., which conducted the general textile strike of 1934, have been growing since Mr. Sylvia, who directed the New England phase of the strike, was ousted.

Two years ago, when he was similarly ousted by the U. T. W. A., he secured the position of business unions of the U. T. W. A., including the woolsorters and folders unions. The seven have a membership of about 9000 and are said to be the basis for the new group now being formed.

Meetings are said to take place nightly in the new headquarters in Olneyville.

Endeavour II and the Ranger Are Ready for Starting Gun; Newport Is Jammed for Week

Both Yachts Are in Fine Shape for America's Cup Race Series

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, R. I., July 29—While three great American yachts of yesteryear, Resolute, Vanitie and Weetamoe, cast a shadow over the scene from their vantage point on the stilts they now rest upon, workmen in the Herreshoff yards here were making final preparations today for sliding England's new challenger, Endeavour II, down the greased ways and into the dark hued waters of Narragansett Bay, ready for the booming of the starting cannon Saturday in the greatest of all boat races.

For two days now a corps of busy men have scrubbed, painted and otherwise tuned up the new challenger under the supervision of R. H. Williams, captain of the fine sloop which is owned by T. O. M. Sopwith, British plane manufacturer.

Ranger Is Ready

Hauled up at the spacious yards of the Herreshoff plant here shortly after Harold S. Vanderbilt's new defender Ranger had slid off the cleaning boards on Tuesday, the new Endeavour has its "piano top" finished bottom earnestly polished.

Looking like the beautiful "English Queen of the Seas" she is, England's greatest threat to the America's cup appears restless to show her following the tremendous speed

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Standing Room Only Signs Are Up in Hotels, but Lodgings Are Ample

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29—This little Narragansett Bay city, summer hub of America's society, is a very bustling place just now.

And social events are hardly the nub of it either. Probably there are very few in America or England—and certainly not a single person here—who doesn't know that the 1937 episode of the historic yacht races for the America's Cup is only two days away. This town—its natives, its visitors from many places, its hotels, restaurants and stores—is vibrantly aware of it, and talks of nothing else.

Excitement runs in and out with the tide. Each new arrival of a great yacht with its celebrities aboard, causes a ripple to run up Thames Street, and if an automobile tire should suddenly blow out there is no hazarding what might happen, so keyed are everyone's ears for the starting cannon, scheduled to boom just before noon Saturday.

The "Big Fleet", of spectator yachts is not yet as "big" as it has been in former years at this time before the international series, yet, five and six hundred boats, from the 30-foot runabouts to the ocean-going steam affairs, are expected to churn

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Connecticut Tests Highway Checkerboard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 29—A system of super-highways crossing Connecticut from north to south and from east to west was glimpsed by the state this week with the start of construction on a "sample" stretch of divided four-lane road on what will some day be a north-south route along the east side of the Connecticut River.

The State Highway Department announced that the piece of road it is building in Enfield is the first link in this north-south trunk. Plans have been drawn for another two-mile "sample" in Berlin, near Hartford, on what will be eventually a north-south parkway on the west side of the Connecticut River. How long it will be before the two routes are completed depends, said department officials, on appropriations. They indicated that it might be some years, although the Merritt Parkway, east-west highway along the shore, is nearing completion.

A few days ago the Highway Safety Commission launched a study of divided-lane highways with the idea of recommending where such routes should be built for the greatest safety. John A. Macdonald, highway commissioner, has plans of his own along this line.

* * *

The Week in Connecticut

Received Two Ways

The Highway Department, usually not prominent in the news under the direction of Mr. Macdonald, made headlines again when it was learned that Charles C. Swartz, state comptroller, has taken over responsibility for the purchase price paid by the Highway Department for land it buys.

To the general public this news means a further step in the reorganization of Connecticut's state government, tightening the control which the state's fiscal officials have over departmental spending. To politicians it has another angle. Mr. Macdonald is a Republican and his department, which handles some $20,000,000 annually, is the only large state department still under a Republican executive.

That the Democratic comptroller was to have veto power over purchases of land for highway use was a political development of interest.

The comptroller assumed his new authority under a reorganization law which requires him to "approve" all purchase orders of the state. This applied, he reasoned, to land as well as to pencils, clothing and coal. He said he would have appraisers make an independent report to him of the value of any property the highway commissioners proposes to buy for road construction.

* * *

Steal Road Markers

A new form of thievery, supposedly due to higher prices for scrap metal used in armament, made its appearance in the state, also involving the Highway Department. Mr. Macdonald asked the state police to help him track down thieves who have taken approximately 400 aluminum route markers and several dozen iron gates used to cover catch basins on the highways.

In one town eight drain covers

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair weather without much temperature change tonight and Friday; gentle variable and southerly winds.

All New England States: Generally fair tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming southerly and generally fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	77	Minneapolis	64	82
Bermuda	82	86	New Orleans	80	94
Chicago	70	86	New York	70	78
Denver	66	88	Norfolk	72	78
Helena	62	90	Philadelphia	72	84
Jacksonville	76	84	St. Louis	72	90
Kansas City	70	92	San Francisco	56	70
Los Angeles	62	82	Washington	72	86
Miami	84	88			

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 29.
B—Maximum July 28.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:16 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Friday, 4:43 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:27 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Assembly Shell—8:30
Hungarian March "Rakoczy".....Berlioz
Symphony in B minor "Unfinished".....Schubert
First movement—Allegro moderato
Largo from "Xerxes".....Handel
Solo violin: Gaston Elcus
Selection from Gilbert and Sullivan
Interval
Overture to "Orpheus".....Offenbach
Traumerei.....Schumann
Prize Song from "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg".....Wagner
Ballet Music from "Faust".....Gounod
Valse—Dance of Phrynne—Meachanale
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

Fine Arts—
Robert Donat in "39 Steps," 1, 3:30, 6:15, 8:50. Also "Legong," technicolor Balinese romance, 2, 4:45, 7:35, 9:55.

South Station Theater—
"Hail! a King Napoleon," "Schubert's Serenade," "Chopin Comes to Town," "Round Defects," "How to Sleep," latest news reels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Human Bone Will Pay," "Ireland's Industry," "Riding the Waves," latest news reels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
Dick Powell and Doris Weston in "The Singing Marine." Fenway: 12:45, 3:46, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:15, 11:30 a. m., 12:13, 3:15, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Big Business," Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 11:00 a. m., 2:00, 5:15, 8:15.

Cambridge Corner—
"Angels Holiday," with Jane Withers, 2:00, 5:50, 9:15. Also "Men Are Not Gods," featuring Miriam Hopkins, 3:40, 7:45, 9:40. Tomorrow: "Slave Ship," featuring Warner Baxter and Wallace Beery. Also "Time Out for Romance," starring Michael Whalen.

Uptown—
"Mountain Music," with Bob Burns and Martha Raye, 1, 2:30, 5:00, 10. Also "You Can't Buy Love," featuring Frances Farmer, 3:30, 6:10, 8. Tomorrow: "Slave Ship," with Warner Baxter, Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney. Also "Helen Broderick in "Meet the Missus."

Radio Programs
Page 10

Metropolitan—
Fred MacMurray, Frances Farmer and Charles Ruggles in "Exclusive," 11:10 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:35. Stage: "Melody Modes," featuring Nicia Goodelle; Masters & Rowlins, George Prentiss. Also Swing-o-paters.

State and Orpheum—
Joan Harlow and Clark Gable in "Saratoga." Orpheum, 8:30 p. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 2:55, 7:10, 10:25. Also "Married Before Breakfast," with Constance Bennett and Cary Grant. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 9.

Modern—
"Easy Living," starring Jean Arthur and Edward Arnold. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "White Bondage," with Jean Muir and Gordon Oliver. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 6:40, 8:20.

Tremont—
"The Case of the Black Cat," with Warren William, 8:50, 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:43, 8:25. Also "Seventh Heaven," featuring Simone Simon and James Stewart. 9:35 a. m., 12:36, 3:55, 6:47, 9:55.

Boston—
"On Again—Off Again," co-featuring Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey, 9:20 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 7:15, 9:45. Also "A Man to Remember," with Robert Wilson, Nan Grey and Edward Ellis, 10:45 a. m., 1:10, 5:35, 8:30, 9. Tomorrow: Guy Kibbee and Cora Witherspoon in "The Big Shot." Also "What Price Vengeance?" with Lyle Talbot and Penny Barrie.

Arts and Sports Events

Book reviews and motion pictures are reviewed in the World's Choice On the Arts column this day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Monday.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesday.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Memorial—
"The Road Back," featuring Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, Barbara Read, Louise Fazenda and others. 10 a. m.; 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Lady Escapes" with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Previews tonight 6:45, 10:30. "The Toast of New York," featuring Edward Arnold, Jack Oakie, Frances Farmer and Cary Grant. 11:14 a. m., 3:14, 5:15, 8:54.

University—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Test-noll," 2:35, 5:30, 9:15. Also "That Man's Here Again," featuring Hugh Herbert. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Music

Tremont Temple—
"The Creation," Haydn's Oratorio, presented by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra and the State Chorus under the auspices of the WPA. A. Buckingham Simson, conductor.

WPA Concert—
Brass Ensemble, Stanley Hassel conducting, and the American Folk Singers under the direction of Thomas Johnson. Brookline Shell, Dean Road. 8.

Other Events

Adult Recreation Programs—
"What Price Americanism?" presented by the Jamaica Plain Community Theater; Forum Type Recreation Center, 100 Lamartine Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

WPA Concert—
Boston Concert Band under the direction of W. A. Burrington-Sargent, Chairman Sargent, Boston Common. 15 mins.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Dutch Paintings by John Hilton.

New England Urged to Aid Farm Program

Vermont Leader Points to Danger in Sectional Isolation

Speaks at Amherst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., July 29—A thrust against any lingering remnant of New England's traditional leaning toward sectional isolation was delivered today by A. H. Packard, president of the Vermont Farm Bureau, at Farm and Home Week of Massachusetts State College.

"A national program, if it is to be successful, must be understood and given support by farmers throughout the nation," declared Mr. Packard. He pointed out that the Soil Conservation Act has a real place in New England agriculture.

"Where cattle have been turned on to pastures for a century or more, and on perhaps 95 per cent of the farms nothing has been done for pasture improvement, how can one expect land to maintain its fertility?" he asked.

"This depletion has come so gradually that most New England farmers in their optimism expect that each spring their pastures will be as green as ever, and yet, as the years go on, they find it increasingly necessary to purchase more and more dairy feed to make up for those food elements which their cows can no longer find in the old pasture lot.

"Yet," he added, "cases already are on record where soil conservation, principally through the restoration of lime, has resulted in lower production cost per unit even in a period of rising costs.

Benefits of Acts

"We hear today about the new Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937 which provides for parity payments and the ever normal granary," he said. "Many of us here in the East just naturally draw away from this as we think of the previous adjustment act and the many things which we read in the press about it. But let us look this over from an impartial standpoint. The marketing agreements which were used for 27 months in the Boston market previous to Aug. 1, 1936, gave us price stability, both in the Boston and secondary markets, during that time. This probably resulted in the farmers of New England receiving several million dollars more money than they would have received in the chaotic competitive markets of 1931 and 1932. We have also been benefited by the purchases made by the dairy division of the Triple A of butter, cheese and eggs.

"I do not believe that we in New England should view this proposed act with alarm, for first, we want the farmer who produces export crops to receive a reasonable price, a price which will not force him more and more into the dairy and poultry end of farming. If there had been a normal granary program in effect previous to 1936 and 1937 we probably would not have found it necessary to import millions of bushels of Argentine corn.

Stable Prices Need

"It makes a lot of difference whether one lives during a span of years of stable prices, falling prices or rising prices. It therefore becomes the concern of the best thinking people of the nation to institute federal legislation which will be committed to fixing us a stable price level."

Summarising, Mr. Packard said: "We should give serious consideration to maintaining and increasing soil fertility, to improving sod and forest cover to prevent rapid run off of surface water, to enjoying increased markets due to industrial activities, and to stabilizing our mar-

Mrs. Russell W. Magna of Holyoke, honorary national president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke in the Homemaking program this afternoon on "Unlimited Horizons."

"I am confident," she said, "that as the automobile has brought interstate relations closer so the airplane will develop an interstate consciousness that will bring a deeper meaning to the term United States of America. We must cultivate an up-to-the minute attitude —a today's vision in order better to meet today's questions and answers. Flying has taught me more than any one particular experience, other than study. And I would like you to remember that dawns do not break, they reveal themselves, as convictions dawn on our minds.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

McCormack Slated To Represent N. E. On Steering Group

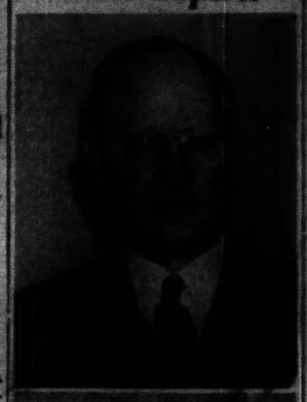
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—The New England member of the House Steering Committee, to succeed the late Rep. William P. Connery Jr., of Massachusetts, is expected to be Rep. John W. McCormack of Boston. A meeting of the New England House Democrats, to make the selection, is expected to be called in the near future. The selection of Mr. McCormack was predicted today by Rep. William M. Citron of Connecticut, New England Democratic whip.

The steering committee is composed of 15 members from all sections of the country. New England has one member.

Mr. McCormack, now serving his sixth consecutive term in Congress, is the New England Democrat member of the influential House Ways and Means Committee. As a member of this committee he has been responsible for the committee assignments of new Democrats from the New England region.

Plane Experts



Staff Photographer

Dr. G. W. Lewis
Member of the National Advisory Committee on Aviation

Capt. C. S. Irvine
Assistant Chief Engineer at Wright Field

Air Engineers See Drift From Standardization

Tackling the most controversial subject in aviation, "how to put an engine in a plane," Capt. C. S. Irvine, assistant chief engineer at Wright Field, today told members of the 10th semi-annual air line engineering conference at the Hotel Statler, Boston, that present trends seem to be taking the industry farther and farther away from original ideals of standardization.

Retractable landing gear, gadgets for blind flying and all the gimcracks necessary for weathering various types of atmosphere, together with a host of odds and ends that now must be hung somewhere on the engine, add tremendously to manufacturers' problems, he said.

These meetings of air line officials, engineers, aeronautical designers and manufacturers are of particular significance this session because for the first time all these allied technicians are allowed to be present at discussions. There will be but one closed meeting, in the three days at which members of the engineering committee will sit in conference with aviation school officials and invited guests representing the Federal Government.

Open Discussion

Fowler Barker, secretary of the Air Transport Association of America, in opening the talks today, extended a warm welcome to airplane manufacturers especially. In the past, these men have been barred from the semi-secret meetings of the engineers. "Our problems are to be laid on the table during the next three days, where all may have a chance to inspect them and participate in attempting their solution," he said. "There will be no more secret meetings, and our discussions will be placed on a conversational basis."

Col. E. S. Gorrell, association president, was unable to attend the opening session, but in a prepared statement he said such discussions as are held by the group semi-annually are among the most worthwhile activities of the association. "The record of United States air line engineers is one to be proud of in that they have not had an engineering or structural failure in at least a decade," he declared.

It was also cited that the air line carrying the majority of passenger traffic between Great Britain and France was using American made planes and engines. Their engineers and operating personnel have been sent to this country to acquaint themselves with American operating technique.

Conflicting Views

Following Captain Irvine's analysis of plane engine mounts in which he discussed the controversial views of manufacturers who want to achieve maximum cooling and convenient access to engine accessories and the air lines who think mainly in terms of pay load and performance, a discussion of icing problems and their solution was led by Walter A. Hamilton of Transcontinental and Western Air Lines. Corrosion difficulties in the seams of fuselages and of engine parts due to handling were reported by W. A. del Valle of Pan American.

Approximately 125 of America's leading aeronautical engineers and manufacturers were present at the opening session, together with invited representatives of foreign air lines using American equipment. Among the men were Walter Hamilton, superintendent of engineering for Transcontinental and Western, the winner of the air line engineering award for 1936; Capt. C. Scott who is operating American air liners in Australia, and T. W. Siers of the Canadian Airways, Ltd.

Also participating in the conference will be Dr. Jerome Hunsaker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. G. W. Lewis of the National Advisory Committee for Aviation, Washington, D. C., and Oliver West, chairman of the Air Line Engineering Committee, representing the United Air Lines in Chicago.

Flood Control In N. E. Hinges On Power Issue

President Intimates His Backing on Dams Rests on New Compacts

Impasse Looms

Washington Wants Power Under Federal Government Control

Unless New England Governors and the New England delegation to Congress can see eye to eye with President Roosevelt on the question of using proposed flood control dams for generating power—and as to who will control the power if, and when, generated—it appears that tangible steps to build the reservoirs and dams for which Yankee-land has clamored since the serious floods of March, 1936, will be indefinitely postponed.

Wisps of smoke arising from behind congressional doors in Washington give evidence of the fire blazing between certain Senators and Representatives from New England, who are demanding ratification of the flood compacts recently signed by their home states. These Congressmen are vividly conscious of the desire of their constituents for immediate construction of the flood control projects. They say they fail to understand why the Administration should wait until this late date to raise the question of hydroelectric power.

Supporting this view of the Congressmen today was Miss Elizabeth Herlihy, chairman of the Massachusetts State Planning Commission, and also a member of the flood control commission. She said the latter commission was under the impression that rights to power developed at the various proposed flood control dams would be reserved to control by the states.

She said that during the many conferences held, some of them attended by Secretary of War Harry E. Woodring, who described the National Government's position, there had never been a whisper to the effect that the Federal Government would control power rights.

At Gov. Charles F. Hurley's office today it was denied that President Roosevelt had requested Massachusetts to call a special session of the Legislature to amend the interstate compacts.

State Control Opposed In Compact on Flood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—Two new points were injected today into the congressional battle over ratification of the interstate flood control pacts for the Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers, by Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Canton, Mass.

Leading the House campaign against ratification, he attacked the pacts on two main points, proposed state ownership of the dams and proposed state control over development and distribution of the power to be generated. His criticism of the proposed state titles to the dams and sites has not been voiced here previously.

Mr. Casey made his statement after consultation with various government officials and his arguments are believed to reflect authoritative views.

Mr. Casey takes as basis for his project-ownership argument the 1936 Flood-Control Act itself, under which the compacts were drawn.

"Congress did not intend that surrender of federal ownership of the projects should be the price which the United States should pay for the local contributions," he declared. "There is nothing in the Flood-Control Act that even hints an intention that the states should assume title to the projects, as the pending compacts would permit them to. The compacts proceed on the extraordinary theory that the Flood-Control Act provides a method whereby the United States will construct projects for the State, provided the State pays the cost of land and damages and operates the project in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of War. That theory has no basis in past or present law or policy."

The other new point which Mr. Casey develops is a suggestion that the four states concerned amend the present pacts so that congressional ratification will be unnecessary. He

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Fairbanks Family Plans Homecoming

Hundreds of descendants of Jonathan Fairbanks will gather at the ancient Fairbanks Homestead in Dedham on Aug. 18 for another homecoming of the Fairbanks Family in America, Inc., said to be the largest family organization now in existence. More than 500 attended last year's homecoming and at least as many are expected this time.

Invitations sent out by Henry Irving Fairbanks, president of the group, read, in part:

"This opportunity to meet 'cousins' and form new friendships on these hallowed grounds where our first ancestor built his home in 1636, and where eight generations of the family lived thereafter until the homestead property was acquired by our family organization in 1903, is rightly an occasion that will thrill the new visitor, and revive cherished memories within those who have been privileged to attend on previous similar occasions.

"The devotion and constancy of the descendants to their family heritage has made our great family organization the largest and most successful family organization in existence today. Long may it continue so!"

State Taxpayers Name Three for Executive Board

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations announces the naming of Carl R. Brownell of Worcester as chairman of its executive committee; Magnus F. Peterson of Springfield as finance committee chairman, and Edward B. Draper of Canton as organization committee chairman. The appointments were made at a recent meeting of the board of directors of the federation.

Mr. Brownell, president of the Worcester Taxpayers' Association for the past four years, is a leader in the business and political life of that city. Educated in the Worcester schools and at Yale, he is treasurer of the G. L. Brownell Company, manufacturers of twisting machinery, and the Worcester Tire Fabric Company. He has served his city as councilman, alderman and as exofficio chairman of the finance and street committees. A Rotarian and officer of the Y. M. C. A. he has served for several years as chairman of the budget committee of the Worcester Community Chest. He is on the board of directors of the Worcester Memorial Hospital, the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, the Mechanics National Bank and the People's Savings Bank.

Mr. Peterson, new finance committee head, is assistant treasurer of the U. S. Envelope Company, a member of the board of trustees of the Springfield Taxpayers' Association, a director of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, vice-president and chairman of the budget committee of the Community Chest, and an outstanding civic leader. He is a member of the Springfield Exchange Club.

Mr. Draper, president of the Canton Taxpayers' Association since June, 1935, is an attorney. Educated at Harvard University and law school, he served as Representative from Canton in 1907 and 1908, and has given liberally of his time and effort to boy scout, community chest and other civic activities. He is a director of the Canton Institution for Savings.

The full membership of the executive committee, in addition to Mr. Brownell, includes federation president, Reginald W. Bird, Framingham; and directors; John H. Mahoney, Worcester; Edward B. Draper, Canton; Magnus F. Peterson, Springfield; Michael Cain, North Andover; John P. Ilsley, Milton; Henry W. Minot, Brookline, and Nathan Tufts, Greenfield.

The finance committee, headed by Mr. Peterson, comprises James Nowell, Winchester; Leon B. Rogers, Newton; Edwin C. Luce Jr., Marion, and R. C. Maddux, Hingham.

The organization committee includes Edward B. Draper, Canton, chairman: Charles L. Gilliatt, Quincy; Clayton G. Locke, Harvard; C. John W. Sperry, Leicester, and Theodore M. Pomeroy, Dalton.

Norman Harrower, newly-elected president of the Fitchburg Taxpayers' Association, was named a director of the federation in place of Fred N. Dillon, resigned.

Buell Urges U. S. To Strengthen Its Neutrality Laws

STORRS, Conn., July 29 (AP)—Strengthening of United States neutrality laws and making them impartial to both sides in any conflict was urged here today by Raymond Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association of New York.

"Our present neutrality act is no insurance that America will not be drawn into the next world war," Mr. Buell told a Farm and Home Week meeting at Connecticut State College, in discussing the present Sino-Japanese outbreak.

"The tragedy of this act," he said, "is that it tends to tie the hands of the President to avert war. Moreover, in the present crisis, the existence of this act gives moral encouragement to Japanese aggression.

Sees Blow to China

"Japan knows that if war breaks out, President Roosevelt must impose an arms embargo upon China and Japan alike, although Japan is destroying the nine-power treaty by seizing Chinese territory. Now Japan can manufacture its own munitions and will not be hurt by the American embargo. But China, still dependent upon outside supplies, will be injured. On the other hand, the American neutrality law will allow Japan to continue to buy cotton and oil in the United States for cash."

Mr. Buell said he believed in the United States keeping out of war but added, "I do not believe this can be done by an alleged neutrality policy which gives encouragement to the aggressor and violates international treaties."

Policy of Co-operative

Declaring that a drift toward another world war could be averted only by the adoption of a positive policy of co-operation, Mr. Buell said the United States and Great Britain were two powers in a position to take the lead in such a policy.

"If Great Britain and the United States take the lead in bringing about world economic readjustments and in building up resistance to further acts of aggression," he concluded, "it may be possible to localize a Sino-Japanese war and move in the direction of a general peaceful settlement."

Long-Distance Cyclist To Climb Mt. Washington

LACONIA, N. H., July 29 (AP)—Norman Baker Jr., 17, son of a Lexington, (Mass.) family, who rode his bicycle from his home to Laconia, a distance of 90 miles, in 6½ hours, today mapped out an ambitious program.

He planned to climb Mount Washington, the highest peak in the White Mountains, on the bicycle, and expected to do it in an hour. His machine is equipped with two gears, one making it easier to pedal up hill.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 30

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.47mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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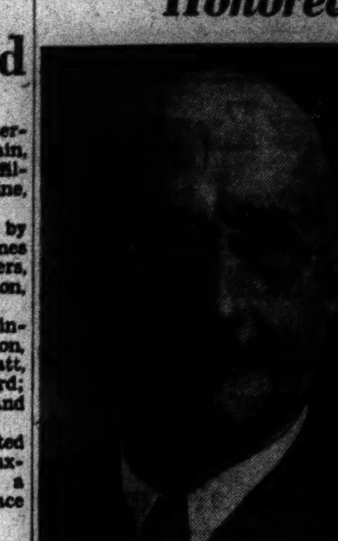

Alfred Beach Plant
Of Branford, Conn.

Mrs. Eugene M. Woods
Of Stonington, Conn.

John Marsh Wadhams
Of Goshen, Conn.

Connecticut Adds to Farm 'Hall of Fame'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 29—Two men and a woman, all practical farmers, received today certificates of honorary recognition from Connecticut State College for their services to agriculture and to rural living.

Presented by Albert N. Jorgensen, president of the college, as part of Farm and Home Week at Storrs, the awards add three names to the unofficial "hall of fame" of Connecticut farm families. Annually the college honors two or three Connecticut farm people who have made outstanding contributions to the "dignity, importance and permanence" of agriculture.

Not often is a woman in the list, but this year one of the awards went to Mrs. Eugene M. Woods of Stonington. A farm wife and mother, Mrs. Woods has taken an active part in farm operations, has been an officer in the Grange and Farm Bureau and led in organization of boys' and girls' farm clubs in her neighborhood.

John Marsh Wadhams of Goshen, another of the recipients, is a banker and legislator, but a farmer, too. Treasurer of one bank and vice-president of another in his native Litchfield County, Mr. Wadhams continues to live on the farm where he was born in Goshen and manages the farm operations on its 300 acres. He has served in the House of Representatives and the Senate of the General Assembly, is a director of numerous charitable organizations and chairman of the board of trustees of the Suffield School.

Third award, to Alfred Beach Plant of Branford, goes to a "dirt" farmer. Mr. Plant, a fruit and vegetable grower on a large scale, has made farming his life enterprise. He has been a leader in co-operative organization of fruit and vegetable producers and served two terms as representative from his town.

Farm

(Continued from Page 9)

Then let us be glad and rejoice for we can continue to be students, to hold affirmative convictions, to dare, to dream, to control our minds so that they may ever be leveled to the true and far horizons."

Gardens Visited

The tours of Northampton and Amherst gardens continued today in the Home Flower Garden section of the program. Mrs. Dorcas Brigham of Williamsburg, speaking on the planting of dry walls, suggested that often the stones for such a structure may be secured from the foundation of an old barn or an old wall. Thus they will be softened by weathering and often covered with moss and lichen, to give the wall a feeling of age from the start. Then, if the wall is battered sufficiently to catch rain all along its surface, and the stones are tilted back so the water drains into the wall, a supply of moisture is assured for the plants. The completed wall, with earth packed solidly into the crevices, will be a form of rock garden which serves a purpose as well as being ornamental.

The annual college livestock parade was held late this afternoon and tonight the third annual midsummer festival will be conducted in Stockbridge Hall.

The horticultural manufactures building was crowded yesterday at a demonstration of home-candy making, conducted by Prof. W. W. Chenoweth and W. A. Maclinn.

A full program in fruit growing, ranging from demonstrations of new machinery to papers on technical problems, was conducted under the pines near Fisher laboratory. Yesterday growers of commercial vegetables heard addresses by faculty members on growing and marketing problems peculiar to their branch of agriculture. A similar program also was held for nurserymen.

Davis Named Head Of Labor League

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 29 (AP)—Labor's Non-Partisan League of Connecticut, state branch of the national organization formed a year ago, announced yesterday its staff of newly elected officers, headed by Dr. Jerome Davis, president of the American Federation of Teachers, as chairman.

Dr. Davis' contract as professor of practical philanthropy at the Yale Divinity School recently expired and the Yale Corporation's failure to renew it led to charges by Dr. Davis that he was being ousted because of his "liberal views."

The university denied the charge but the American Federation of Teachers and numerous other groups launched a vigorous drive for his retention by Yale.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

What's Going On in the Arts

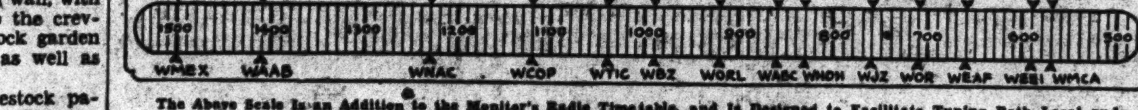
"39 Steps"

The continued popularity of "The 39 Steps" is deserved. As it returns to the screen at the Fine Arts Theater, this movie melodrama made by Alfred Hitchcock from the novel by John Buchan—more formally known as Lord Tweedsmuir—still keeps untarnished the qualities needed for successful entertainment of its type. That is to say, it maintains a lively state of suspense, cultivates an engaging lightness of touch and clothes its story in polished acting.

Perhaps the narrative about the ring of foreign agents, who sought to deprive England of valuable military secrets, grows a trifle improbable. Mr. Buchan never was one to hesitate over such trifles as plausibility when stirring events were in the balance. Possibly the Richard Hannay that Robert Donat brings before the camera seems hardly the gallant general that the author accompanied through several other novels. That is of less significance than the fact that the film is admirable diversion, calculated to brighten a summer afternoon or evening.

For those who are interested in English players, for this is an English film, the revival provides a pleasant opportunity to renew acquaintance with such actors and actresses as Godfrey Tearle, Madeleine Carroll, Peggy Ashcroft and Helen Haye. E. F. M.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Current Questions.	Lucille and Lanny......	Organ recital	Sport reports; music...	Sport reports ....
5:15	Clyde Barrie, songs	Studio musicale	Vocal recital	Sport reports; music...	Sport reports ....
5:30	"The Boston Hour"	"The Singing Lady"...	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sports reports; music...	Townsend Movement ..
5:45	"The Boston Hour"	"Four of Us".........	Johnnie Johnston: songs	String music	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show: so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"..
6:15	"Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30	Feature; sport col.	News; musicale	Real Life Drama.......	Scores; comment	Sport reports ....
6:45	Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news ..	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports ....
7:00	Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy"......	News Service	String ensemble ....
7:15	Russell Dorr, songs	London Broadcast	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final".....
7:30	Elmer Davis, news	"Lum and Abner"......	Adrian O'Brien, songs .	Serenade: popular music	If I Were You..........
7:45	Patti Chapin, songs	Jack Randolph, songs...	"Jimmy Valentine"	Serenade: popular music	DiPietro's Orchestra ...
8:00	Columbia Concert	Roy Shields's Revue....	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	International Salon: so-	Organ recital ....
8:15	Orchestra	Roy Shields's Revue ...	Yankees, Rudy Vallee	loist; chorus; orchestra	Marjorie Harris, songs
8:30	Columbia Concert	Robin Hood Dell concert:	conducting; guest	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Dick McGinley's Orch..
8:45	Orchestra	Jose Iturbi, guest con-	artists; soloists	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Dick McGinley's Orch.
9:00	Major Bowes's Hour	ductor; ninety-piece	Charles Winninger with	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Jack Ward's Serenade..
9:15	Major Bowes's Hour	orchestra	Show Boat: soloists;	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Olympian Orchestra ..
9:30	Major Bowes's Hour	Helen Traubel, songs;	comedy sketch; Mod-	Pat Barnes Opera......	Olympian Orchestra ...
9:45	Major Bowes's Hour	orchestra	ern Choir; orchestra	Pat Barnes Opera......	DiPietro's Orchestra ...
10:00	"Your Adventure":	Piccadilly Music Hall:	Music Hall with Bob	"Witch's Tale": sketch	Dick McGinley's Orch..
10:15	Floyd Gibbons ...	Variety program; Al	Burns; Quartet; Cho-	"Witch's Tale": sketch	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30	Dramatized news .	Short's Orchestra; John	rus; guest artists;	"Musical Revue": vocal	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45	Dramatized news .	Goldsworthy, m. c....	Johnny Trotter's Orch.	soloists; Henry Web-	Al Pierotti, sports.....
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; Rondelay	News Service	er's Orchestra	Request Serenade .....
11:15	Frank Dailey's Or.	Sports report	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Anson Weeks's Orch...	Request Serenade ...
11:30	Dick Stabile's Orch.	Slumber Hour	"Northern Lights"	Ted Lewis's Orchestra .	M. Ayres's Orchestra ..
11:45	Dick Stabile's Orch.	Eccie Varzos's Orchestra	"Northern Lights"	Ted Lewis's Orchestra .	M. Ayres's Orchestra .

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Sunrise Special: organ.	"The Breakfast Smiler"	....
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	....
7:30	"Let's Go": music.	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	....
7:45	WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	The Chapel Singers	....
8:00	Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade: music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"......	George and Juanita....	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:30	Hits and Encores	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:45	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable" ...
9:00	Carolyn Pryce	Breakfast Club: soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable" ...
9:15	R. Maxwell, songs.	orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	"Morning Melodies" ....
9:30	Jack Berch's Orch.	"Hello, Peggy"	Variations	Morning Carnival	Melodies; Review ......
9:45	Bachelor's Children	As You Like It; news..	Variations	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy" ......
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch....	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch....	Melody Sweethearts ...	"Daily Inspirations" ...
10:15	Elsie Thompson ..	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft: organ......	Continental Music ....
10:30	Ted Manowe	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Tunes for Two"	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45	"Ruth and Bill"...	Viennese ensemble	Today's Children: sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00	Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Get Thin to Music.....	Song recital ....
11:15	Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Musical program	Cooking School ....
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	How to Be Charming..	News Service	"Organ Melodies" ......
11:45	Real Life Stories.	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	"Rhythm Parade"	"Famous Homes"	New England News ....
12:00	Piano, duo	News; Noonday Little	Organ recital	Network speaker	"Italian Airs" ....
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Show: music	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Network speaker	Italian Radio Review ..
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	United States Marine	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program..	Music; weather ....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Band concert	Studio interview	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"..
1:00	"Betty and Bob"..	Harvey and Dell.......	News Service	Women's club news.....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	Betty Crocker	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Zimbler string quartet..	"Down the Avenue"	"Street Forum" ....
1:45	Hollyw'd in Person	Home Hour: soloists;	"The Hemingways"	Consumers' talk	Song recital ....
2:00	Thru Woman's Eyes	sketch; Homesteaders	Musical Roundup	Concert orchestra	Lynn Sherman, songs..
2:15	Jack and Loretta..	Orchestra	Piano soloist	Organ recital	Dance music ....
2:30	WEEI news	Home Forum: talk......	Musicale	Sport reports	"Pioneer Clipper" .....
2:45	"Myrt and Marge"	Home Forum: talk......	"Just Like Home"	Sport reports	"Pioneer Clipper" .....
3:00	Concert Hall: Krei-	NBC Radio Guild dra-	Pepper Young's Family.	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Walter Cuffe, tenor ...
3:15	ner String Quartet	matic sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	ball game	"Gems of Melody" .....
3:30	Organ recital	Broadcast from Salz-	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Sport reports ....
3:45	Organ recital	burg, Austria: Mozart's	"The O'Neills": sketch.	ball game	Sport reports ....
4:00	Stocks; musicale ..	"Magic Flute," second	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Sport reports ....
4:15	Studio speaker	act; Arturo Toscanini	"Personal Column" ...	ball game	Sport reports ....
4:30	"Bon Voyage"	conducting	"Sophisticated Rhythms"	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Sport reports ....
4:45	"Bon Voyage"	Broadcast from Austria	"The Guiding Light" ..	ball game	Sport reports ....
5:00	M. Carley, pianist..	To Be Announced......	Arthur Lang, songs....	Sport reports; music...	Sport reports ....
5:15	Eton Boys	Doris Tirrel, organ.....	"The City Sleeps"	Sport reports; music...	Sport reports ....
5:30	The Boston Hour..	Singing Lady	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sport reports; music...	Sport reports ....
5:45	The Boston Hour..	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music...	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00	News; sport talk...	News; Little Show: so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"..
6:15	"Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Studio interview	Italian Radio Review ..
6:30	Music; sport column	News; music; sketch....	Studio program	Scores; comment	Sport reports ....
6:45	Popular soloists ..	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports ....
7:00	"Poetic Melodies" .	Mary Small, songs......	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble ....
7:15	Continental Music.	Piano team	"Uncle Ezra": sketch..	Canadian program	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30	Gazette; talks ...	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham.	Serenade: music	"Voice of Israel" .....
7:45	Boake Carter, news	Soloist and orchestra....	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	"Voice of Israel" .....
8:00	Broadw'y Varieties:	Irene Rich in sketch....	Lucille Manners, so-	"Music for Today"	DiPietro's Orchestra ..
8:15	soloists; orchestra.	Harmonia ensemble	prano; Revelers Quar-	"Music for Today"	"Cowboy Caravan" ....
8:30	Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"Death Valley Days":	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Esplanade Concert	"Cowboy Caravan" ....
8:45	Alice Fay, songs..	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra ...	Esplanade Concert	Frank Ward's Orchestra
9:00	Hollywood Hotel:	Robert L. Ripley.....	"Waltz Time": Frank	Grant Park concert ...	"Detective Drama" ....
9:15	dramatic - musical	Robert L. Ripley......	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Grant Park concert ...	"Detective Drama" ....
9:30	revue; vocal solos;	Grant Park concert ...	Court of Human Rela-	Andy Iona's Hawaiians	"Professional Hour" ...
9:45	Ray Paige's Orch.	Grant Park concert ...	tions: sketch	Andy Iona's Hawaiians	"Professional Hour" ...
10:00	Mod'rn Symph'nies:	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"First Nighter": sketch	"Les Miserables": Orson	David McSweeney, songs
10:15	Grofe's Orchestra	soloists; vocal trio....	"First Nighter": sketch	Wells: orchestra	Frank Ward's Orchestra
10:30	Talk, Frances Perkins,	Liedersingers: Quartet.	Hollywood gossip	"Curtain Time": drama-	Frank Ward's Orchestra
10:45	ins, Sec'y of Labor	Else Schallert Reviews..	Roy Campbell's Royalists	tization; soloists; pop-	Al Pierotti, sports ....
11:00	Forecasts; news ..	News; network program	News Service	ular orchestra	Olympian Orchestra ...
11:15	Ted Lewis's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Olympian Orchestra ...
11:30	Ritz Carlton Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Harold Knight's Orch....
11:45	Ritz Carlton Orch.	Promenade Concert	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Harold Knight's Orch...

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Symphony Leader Reaches U. S. For Berkshires Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., July 29—Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who returned from Europe yesterday aboard the Ile de France, will come directly to the Berkshires to begin rehearsals for the opening concert of the fourth Berkshire Symphonic Festival, Aug. 5.

Six concerts will be given by the full personnel of the orchestra, Aug. 5, 7, 8, 12, 14 and 15 at "Tanglewood," the 210-acre estate given to the orchestra by Mrs. Gorham Brooks of Brookline, Mass., as a permanent home for the festival.

The two Sunday concerts will be at 4:30 p. m., to accommodate music lovers from distant centers. The other concerts will be at 8:30 p. m. Hawthorne resided at "Tanglewood" when in the Berkshires.

There will be no postponements. A huge canvas covering will provide shelter for an audience of 5000. There is free parking space on the grounds for thousands of cars.

Dr. Koussevitsky and party, and several trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will make their headquarters at the Berkshires Hunt and Country Club in nearby Lenox, Mass., during the festival weeks. On the grounds of the club was located Henry Ward Beecher's cottage and there he wrote "Star Papers." Fanny Kemble, actress, and Edith Wharton, also lived in Lenox. Residing in the town now, and supporters of the festival, are Mrs. Henry White, Grenville L. Winthrop, Giraud Foster, Harris Fahnestock among others, while in Stockbridge, Mass., are the festival's president, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, Norman H. Davis, America's ambassador-at-large, Representative Allen T. Treadway, Owen Johnson, novelist, Miss Mabel Choate and Carl A. de Gersdorff. Albert Spalding, festival trustee, resides in Great Barrington, Mass.

Edward Burlingame Hill, chairman of the division of music at Harvard University, whose String Sinfonietta is on the festival program, will attend the concerts.

Hotels and inns at Stockbridge, Great Barrington and Lenox are booked to capacity, but there are ample accommodations in private homes, and in nearby communities.

Elder Found Not Guilty

GREENFIELD, Mass., July 29 (AP)—A free man, former Dean Thomas E. Elder of Mount Hermon School today returned to the quiet of his chicken farm in New Hampshires hills, cleared of a charge he threatened to kill Stephen Allen Norton, a one-time school associate. A Franklin County farmer-businessman jury took just a shade over four hours to decide that Mr. Elder was in a Keene, N. H., hotel instead of in front of the Norton home, pointing a gun at the retired school cashier, one night three months ago.

House Votes Bill to Extend N. H. Welfare-Relief Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 29—Because of the inability of the New Hampshire House and Senate to get together on a relief measure covering the next two years and because of the need for some sort of official organization to accept whatever assistance might be forthcoming from the Federal Government in the meantime, the House yesterday passed and sent to the Senate a measure extending the life of the present state Board of Welfare and Relief until Aug. 15. A previous move of this nature has kept the board in existence since the first of this month, the expiration date provided in the act creating it.

No funds have been provided for the board with the proposed extension of its life. Furthermore, it has been without funds for a number of months.

Hearings Opened

Hearings were opened today on the new relief bill creating a department of public welfare. It would consist of a board of public welfare as well as a commissioner of public welfare, and such other officials and employees as might be authorized. The three members of the board would be paid $8 a day when they were actually engaged in work associated with the board. The board would appoint the commissioner.

The board would also be a co-ordinating agency between the state, cities, towns and counties in the administration of relief. It would also attempt to co-ordinate the state program with federal activities.

County boards would be set up under the act, one for each of the counties. These boards would be composed of the county commissioners of each county, with two additional individuals in each county to be named by the governor with the approval of his council. A director would be named for each county with county commissioners being eligible for appointment to this post.

Provides $700,000

The measure provides for $700,000 to be appropriated out of state funds not otherwise appropriated for each of the fiscal years 1938 and 1939. The Governor and Council are vested with authority to borrow $400,000 for each of these two fiscal years for carrying out the provisions of the bill.

A vote is expected in the House next week on this measure, which is to a large degree patterned after the relief legislation proposed by Gov. Francis P. Murphy. The chief changes have been made to secure the co-operation of the city, town, and county relief officials who saw in the original measure a move to reduce their powers.

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued From Page 9)

were stolen in one night. Replaced the next morning, thieves took four of the new ones the following night. An automobile wheel might drop into an unprotected catch basin and cause a serious accident, Mr. Macdonald warned.

Milk in Paper

The paper milk bottle, ogre of the milk business, sent another shiver through this industry when Superior Court Judge Edwin C. Dickenson declared that S. McLean Buckingham, milk administrator, had no right, under the law, to require that consumers pay a penny more for milk in paper containers than they pay for milk in glass.

The judge, finding for the Mitchel Dairy Company, of Bridgeport, Bordon subsidiary, in a case against Mr. Buckingham, called his one-cent-extra ruling discriminatory.

Trouble with the paper bottle is that it appeals to consumers by avoiding the five-cent bottle charge when milk is sold from stores. Every time the paper bottle appears, rival dealers who still are using glass cut their prices to compete with it. Mr. Buckingham wants to avoid price wars because he says they hit the producer eventually in every case.

Judge Dickenson's decision was based on the control law as it stood prior to July 1. An amendment that went into effect then was intended to give Mr. Buckingham specific authority to set special prices for milk in paper bottles.

On the ground that the law is different now, Mr. Buckingham said his one-cent-extra rule would stand.

Bank Night Out

Moving picture "bank nights" are illegal in Connecticut; ruled Judge Carl Foster of Superior Court in a test case, affecting many a second-run city theater and many a small-town movie house.

On evidence presented by State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn of Hartford County the court found David Magliori of the Rialto Theater, Windsor Locks, had violated the law against sale of property by lottery. Mr. Magliori, arrested several months ago, escaped with a $13 fine. Mr. Alcorn explained he was interested mainly in getting a court ruling on the practice.

Test of Policemen

More than 600 young men, all between 23 and 30 years of age, all between 155 pounds and 200 pounds in weight and all between five feet, nine inches, and six feet, in their stockings, puzzled last Saturday over the state's first merit system examination. They were candidates for jobs as state policemen.

The examination was an aptitude test. Applicants were called upon to name the correct answer out of a series such as: Should a good detective be (1) neatly dressed, (2) disguised, (3) friendly, (4) talkative, (5) observant?

Out of the successeful applicants Anthony Sunderland, state police commissioner, will select 74 men to be rookie state policemen. They will attend state police school for three months. Then they will go on duty, bringing the state police force to a new high of 225 men.

Help for CCC Boys

New Civilian Conservation Corps regulations, which bar from enrollment all men past their twenty-fourth birthdays and all who have had two years of service in the CCC will turn 600 men and boys out of Connecticut's CCC camps Sept. 30. The State Welfare Department and the State Employment Service have put their heads together on the problem of finding jobs for the 600. The plan they worked out together may be of benefit not only to the 600 who face early discharge but to all boys who may enroll in the CCC hereafter.

All those now in the 12 CCC camps in Connecticut, and all who later join the corps, will be registered with the State Employment Service as candidates for jobs. Interviewers from the Employment offices will visit the camps periodically to make the registrations. Educational advisers in the camps will keep records for the employment service of any new skills acquired by the enrollees. The employment service then will endeavor to place the boys in private industry.

A lad of 17 who goes to the CCC has little experience to make him valuable to industrial employers. When he has learned to drive a truck, run a tractor, use carpenters' tools or repair an automobile he will be a better prospect for a job.

The idea of using the State Employment Service to shift boys from the semi-relief status of the CCC to self-supporting jobs in the working world originated in Connecticut. Other New England states are adopting similar plans.

They Tricked Alfred

It wasn't entirely fair to Alfred, but it worked. Twelve years old and an admirer of the Federal Government's "G-Men," Alfred Boudreau, of Hartford, ran away from home. Found by Waterbury police, he said he lived in New Britain and was returned there. But the address he gave didn't exist and he refused to tell the New Britain police who he really was.

A policeman, chatting with Alfred, discovered his awe of the "G-Men." When another New Britain policeman was introduced as a "G-Man," Alfred "confessed," gave his right name and address and was sent home.

Finance Board For Somerville?

Establishment of a finance commission in the city of Somerville was asked by Representative Philip Sherman of Somerville, in a bill filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives yesterday.

Representative Sherman said he believed his bill to be a constructive step and a further safeguard for the proper expenditure of the taxpayers' money and a protection for honest and efficient administration of city affairs.

Rivers and Harbors Get $25,951,230

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The War Department announced yesterday that Secretary Woodring has approved $25,951,230 in annual maintenance allotments for several hundred rivers and habors projects throughout the country.

The allotments included:

Penobscot river, Maine, $50,000; Newburyport harbor, Mass., $25,000; Capt Cod Canal, Mass., $285,000; examinations, surveys and contingencies (general Boston district), $40,000; Pollock Rip Shoals, Nantucket Sound, Mass., $50,000; Cross Rip Shoals, Nantucket Sound, $6000; Pawtucket river, R. I., $10,000; Thames River, Connecticut, $10,000; Connecticut river below Hartford, Conn., $50,000; Branford harbor, Conn., $29,000; Stamford harbor, Conn., $30,000; examinations, surveys and contingencies (general Providence district) $27,000; Burlington harbor, Vt., $15,000.

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Move Made to Curb Powers Of Manchester Finance Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 29—The Supreme Court packing episode is being paralleled in this city with city officials trying to get around the curbing powers of the state-dominated city finance commission by "packing" legislation.

The financial commission as provided by state law is composed of three men, appointed by the Governor with the approval of his council, with not more than two members of one political party. This means that for many years the Manchester finance commission has been dominated by Republicans while the city government has been Democratic for many years. When a move on the part of the city government is curbed by the powers of the finance commission, city officials take the attitude that it is politics.

The finance commission hired an auditor for its own work in conjunction with the financial affairs of the city, only to have the city government refuse to pay the bill for his services. The state Supreme Court ironed this out by ordering payment, thereby giving the commission confidence as to its powers.

The New Hampshire House of Representatives early this week turned down a measure which would have increased the size of the local finance commission from three to five members, with the addition of the Mayor and an appointee of the Mayor and the board of aldermen. This would mean, with Democrats in local power, three Democrats and two Republicans on the commission.

With this measure defeated, steps are now under way for the introduction of a new measure whereby the governor would only appoint two members of the finance commission and there would be no party requirements in his selections. The third member would be the mayor.

City officials point out that the present system whereby a body appointed by the State has the power to curb local financial movements is not only unique, but makes the Mayor practically nothing more "than an official handshaker for the city."

Inventor Faces U. S. Action for Labor Inquiry Outburst

STAMFORD, Conn., July 29 (AP)—A threat of possible federal prosecution confronted Lester P. Barlow, Stamford inventor and one-time aide of the late Huey P. Long, today as a result of his charge that members of the National Labor Relations Board are "nothing but reds."

The former Connecticut standard-bearer for the "Share the Wealth" movement of the Louisiana senator startled a board hearing yesterday by his accusation and another charge, uttered almost in the same breath, that the proceedings were nothing but a "racket."

As he left the Chamber, Mr. Barlow turned and made sharp comment concerning President Roosevelt.

David Moscowitz, attorney for the NLRB, said he and Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director, will confer today with U. S. Attorney Robert P. Butler to determine if a warrant will be issued for the inventor's arrest.

Mr. Barlow can be prosecuted, Mr. Moscowitz asserted, under a section of the act creating the board which provides maximum punishment of a $5000 fine and one year's imprisonment for "any person who shall wilfully resist, prevent, impede, or interfere" with members of the board or their agents in the performance of their duties.

The labor board attorney charged that Mr. Barlow's outburst was "designed to interfere with and impeded the conduct of the hearing," and described his attitude as "belligerent and threatening."

The inventor's charges came just after Trial Examiner Paul Davier called a brief session in a hearing on a complaint brought against the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company by a C. I. O. union, the United Electrical and Radio Workers. The union was recently defeated by an employees association in a NLRB "consent" election at the Stamford plant.

Mr. Barlow, who has publicly opposed a C. I. O. organizational drive in Stamford recently, prefaced his denunciation with a complaint that union representatives had been making "defamatory remarks" about him.

Boston to Salute British Cruiser

A 21-gun salute in the lower harbor and a 13-gun salute as it approaches the Navy Yard, will greet the cruiser York, flagship of the British West Indian squadron, when it comes to Boston on Sept. 2 on a good-will visit, it was announced today.

In command of Vice-Admiral S. J. Meyrick, the cruiser will proceed to Bar Harbor, Maine, following attendance at the America's Cup races at Newport, R. I., before coming to Boston. It will sail from here for Kingston, Jamaica, on Sept. 11.

Newport, Mecca of Yachtsmen

By a Staff Photographer

Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Statue of Perry, Newport

Yachts Are Ready For Gun in Race For America's Cup

(Continued From Page 9)

she is reported to possess. Heralded as being faster to windward than her sister ship, Endeavour I, Mr. Sopwith's new contender will soon answer the many questions asked about her by America's Cup followers.

"What do you think," was the question asked the men in the Herreshoff yards today, as the challenger prepared to return to Narragansettt Bay waters.

"We don't think, we aren't allowed to," was the reply. "All we know is she will have to be plenty fast to surpass the already proven speed of Ranger."

Crew Is Less Tense

As the second Endeavour was made ready for its forthcoming trial spins tomorrow, the English crew still retained its confident attitude.

Marked contrast is shown by this year's professional crew as compared with the last amateur-professional crew that Mr. Sopwith brought over. The crew seems less tense and more jovial than the 1934 crew.

The importance of the Bristol yards goes back to 1920, when the cup course was shifted from Sandy Hook to the open sea off Newport. It was only evident that Bristol, a few knots up the river from Brenton's Cove, would be the scene of the big Class J boats for their regular overhaulings and cleanings. Since that time, all the challengers, defenders and would-be defenders have rested their heavy hulls on the salt-licked ways of the yard.

N. H. Camp for Study of Nature Ends Sixth Successful Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH WOODSTOCK, N. H., July 29—The New Hampshire Nature Camp, located at Lost River, Reservation, here, closed its sixth season last week, having enjoyed two active two-week sessions, at which a total of more than 50 teachers and students of nature had opportunity to extend their knowledge.

The Nature Camp is one of the most unique institutions of learning in the country. It was established and still is supervised by Mrs. Laurence J. Webster of Holderness, N. H., an ardent student of nature. In its operation she has the cooperation of the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, which operated the Lost River Reservation and furnishes the quarters and setting for the camp.

The Lost River location was selected for the camp because of the fact that so many examples of plant and animal life as well as rock formation may be found in that immediate area. Within a few feet of the camp's headquarters may be found examples of the effect of glaciation. There are pegmatite dikes cut in the granite, once in a molten condition.

In the extensive nature garden, which not only serves the camp members, but educates other visitors to the Lost River Reservation, dozens of examples of plant life, found in the section, have been assembled and allowed to grow in their natural state properly marked as to their identification.

As one walks through the paths in this garden he may see many of the more common varieties of wild plant life with which he is acquainted, but must read the signs to learn their official names. Then there are many plants with which the visitor becomes acquainted for the first time.

Most of the lectures and much of the field work is carried on within the local reservation but it is supplemented by field trips to the Pemigewasset Valley, to the valley of the Wild Ammonoosuc River, Franconia Notch, the home of the Flume, and to Mount Washington. These field trips give the nature students an opportunity to study a wide range of natural phenomena.

The camp is intended to train teachers, scout leaders, camp counselors and club organizers in nature study. It also serves to teach them modern means of instructing nature classes. Others who come to the camp seek to extend their hobby.

Mornings in the Nature Camp are devoted to class work while afternoons are either spent in instruction to smaller groups in specialized fields or to field work in the surrounding area. Various methods of using outdoor material for indoor instruction are shown to the campers so that they may leave the session with better ideas as to how they may impart their knowledge to others.

The assembly building and the museum are the chief centers for the indoor activities of the group. In these buildings laboratory work as well as lectures, conferences, study work and recreational activities are carried on. Dormitories for the men and women are situated nearby.

This year's staff at the Nature Camp has included Charles M. Pomeral, A. M., director and instructor of animal biology. He is an instructor of biology at Clark University, Jarvis B. Hadley, M. A., instructor of geology at Tufts College; Olin Sewall Pettingill Jr., Ph.D., instructor in zoology at Carleton College; Joseph S. Tidd, Ph.D., instructor of biology at Dartmouth College, and Violet L. Findlay, A. M., supervisor of nature study at Wilmington (Del.) public schools.

Newport Fills Up With Gala Throng For Yacht Classic

(Continued From Page 9)

the tidal waters of Narragansett Bay when the classic starts.

Hotels Fast Filling

Although the spectator fleet following the trial races several weeks ago was much smaller than in previous years, making experts predict a great let-down in interest in this year's races, Newport hotels report "standing room only," as reservations continue to pour in.

However, there are still many of the small "tourists accommodated" houses in Newport and along the roads leading to this town with vacant rooms. These will be taken care of by the "push fleet."

With the races only two days away, autos, trains and buses are loaded with landsmen coming from all parts of the country.

Restaurants and hotels are beginning to raise prices in expectation of boom times. Contrary to previous years when the cup races were held in September, this is Newport's busy season and summer prices are on deck as usual.

Hotels in Fall River and Providence, nearest cities to this port, report early reservations and train service and buses preparing for busy schedules when the series commences. Jamestown, across the bay from Newport and easily accessible by ferry, will also be the shore headquarters for many spectators.

Paris Will Be Full

With the Eastern Yacht Club's annual cruise leading the "sea fleet," these waters will soon be covered with a forest of masts, as well as power-driven craft. Most of the fleet is expected to anchor in the deep waters of Brenton's Cove off the rocky ramparts of the Ida Lewis Yacht Club. Other nearby ports providing bases for the armada are Block Island, Point Judith Harbor of Refuge and some of the eastward island shelters.

Already reporters, yachting experts and sports editors from all the leading papers and magazines in this country are making their appearance for the big classic. Many of the prominent Canadian and English newspapers are being covered, many of the English observers crossing the Atlantic especially for this occasion.

The English critics report "hopes are high across the water" in the return of the much-sought-after trophy for the first time since the Yacht America won the trophy and brought it back from England in 1851.

U. S. Permits Trial Dockage Charges at Army Base Piers

The new and much decried dockage charges of 10 cents for every ton of cargo handled at principal piers in the Port of Boston were approved today for a six months' trial period at the Army Base piers by the Federal Maritime Commission.

The dockage charges took effect on June 15 at the Mystic and Hoosac docks in Charlestown and at Piers 1 and 4 in South Boston. The Piers Operating Company, which leases the Army Base piers from the Government, was to have adopted them at the same time, but was asked by the Maritime Commission to postpone the date to permit a hearing on July 1 and 2.

Opposition Voiced

At hearings before the commission and also before the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, vigorous opposition to the 10-cents-a-ton rate, with a proposed minimum daily charge of $35, was voiced by steamship companies and boosters of the Port of Boston generally.

Meantime the new charges were also adopted at the Wiggin Terminal on the Mystic River, which is specially equipped for handling large shipments of lumber.

Similar charges were also put into effect—in the face of equally strong opposition—at other points on the Atlantic seaboard.

The Maritime Commission's decision to allow the lessees of the Army Base piers, which come under its own jurisdiction, to try out the new charges for six months was announced in a telegram received by the Boston Port Authority today from W. C. Peet, secretary of the commission.

Merely a Trial

Approval of the dockage charge was granted, it said, "for a trial period of six months, with the understanding that continuance of such a charge beyond six months will depend on its effect on the competitive position of the Port of Boston as determined by the commission."

Terminal operators continue to insist that the dockage charges are necessary in order to pay for the expense of operating and maintaining the piers, while steamship companies are just as convinced that the charges will result in driving business away from Boston piers altogether.

To Dredge Fore River

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The War Department announced today allotment of $15,000, under the department appropriation act of 1935, for dredging Weymouth-Fore River, Massachusetts. The channel will be dredged to 27 feet from natural deep water near Grape Island to the highway bridge at Quincy Point.

Compact

(Continued from Page 9)

points out that the Flood-Control Act gives advance congressional approval to interstate compacts which are purely for flood control, and that the pending Connecticut and Merrimac River compacts are now before Congress because they go beyond the authority of the flood-control law.

Conference Called

The Massachusetts Representative is calling a conference of New England Democratic House members in his office today, which he hopes will take steps to advise the four New England governors how special sessions of their state Legislatures can amend the pacts so that with approval only of the Secretary of War, work can be started on the flood control projects.

"We can end this impasse which sees the Administration opposed to congressional ratification except with a reservation which would omit approval for objectional provisions in the pacts, and which sees New England senators determined on an apparently losing battle to secure congressional ratification without a reservation," he asserted.

Representative Casey added that pacts should be so drawn as to permit federal development and control of power on all the proposed dams "so that New England people may live more economically and better with cheaper electric rates."

The pending compacts won't permit this, he said.

"In the last analysis the question which must be answered is whether the power policy of this country shall be carried out by agencies established by Congress, or by the States themselves under compacts ratified by Congress. I think everyone must answer in favor of a federal policy," he concluded.

Lighters to Unload Grounded Vessel

Lighters will be sent tonight to desolate Shovelful Shoal, off Monomoy Point, Cape Cod, where the American Republics Line freighter Capillo, is fast aground in the sand, to remove part cargo of the vessel if the ship is not dislodged at high tide late today, as the Coast Guard vessels Faunce and Algonquin try for the third time to float her. This time they will be assisted by the salvage tug Resolute.

Efforts to pull the 390-foot steamer into deep water were unsuccessful at high water late yesterday afternoon and again early this morning. Coast Guard boats used heavy hawsers in the attempt to float the craft.

The Capillo grounded while en route from Boston to Philadelphia, with a crew of 36 and about 2800 tons of cargo, mostly products of South America destined for Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. About 300 tons were loaded at Boston to be taken to the River Platte.

Mill Wins Right To Raze Plant

Demolition of its Mill No. 2 in New Bedford by the Rockdale Mill, Inc., was sanctioned yesterday by Judge Fred T. Field in the Supreme Court. Judge Field issued a writ of mandamus compelling the superintendent of buildings in New Bedford, George L. Gardner, to issue a permit to the Rockdale company to raze the mill.

The City of New Bedford had contended that a permit for demolition should not be issued because the company owed $6100 in taxes on the property. It was also intimated that the company might be interested in southern mill property and that it had already destroyed other mills in New England.

After hearing the arguments yesterday Judge Field ruled that the mill was the property of the company, which could demolish it if it saw fit to do so.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Amer. Farmer	July 30	Plymouth	Aug. 6	July 30 5:00 pm	July 30 12 noon
Amer. Importer	July 31	Liverpool	Aug. 9	July 30 5:00 pm	July 31 7:00 am
†Conte di Savoia	July 31	Gibraltar	Aug. 6	July 30 5:00 pm	July 31 8:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Adams Mara		Aug. 5	July 31 4:00 pm	July 31 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Aug. 4	July 30 4:00 pm	July 30 8:00 pm

*San Francisco. †Italy and Mediterranean countries.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive all-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and West Coast. Same includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes; mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesday and at the GPO, New York, at 5 p. m. on Tuesday.

Bay State and Georgia Exchange Views on Prison Conditions

A discussion of comparative prison conditions in Massachusetts and Georgia and a dispute as to the facts of a Negro's treatment in the southern State 13 years ago marked an exchange of telegrams today between Governors of the two commonwealths today.

The message of Gov. E. D. Rivers, of Georgia, was a protest against the refusal of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, of Massachusetts, to extradite James Cunningham, alias Eugene Wilson, a Negro, who escaped from a Georgia chain gang in 1924.

The reply of Governor Hurley was, in effect, a reaffirmation of his assurance of refuge to Cunningham in this State.

Georgia's New Prison

The telegrams were genial in tone. Governor Rivers' claim that Georgia's new $1,500,000 prison is superior to any in Massachusetts brought only congratulations from Governor Hurley. Members of Mr. Hurley's Cabinet have admitted the prisons of the Bay State are antiquated.

On the other hand, the Massachusetts executive declared he had photostatic copies of Georgia court records which indicated a very different sentence had been imposed upon the Negro than that described by Governor Rivers. The sentence was said by Mr. Hurley to have been for 34 to 70 years for receiving stolen goods.

"Your denial of my requisition for James Cunningham and the reasons you assign therefor is so serious an indictment of Georgia and her sovereign people that it cannot be dismissed by me as a closed incident," wired Governor Rivers.

Georgia Invites Hurley

After inviting Governor Hurley to come to Georgia and investigate prison conditions at "first hand," he stated that "this criminal (Cunningham) had nine charges of burglary and receiving stolen goods against him and in February, 1924, he pleaded guilty to two of these charges."

In his reply, Governor Hurley declared: "The good people of Georgia who have brought about reforms of the prison system in that state, to which you refer, are to be highly commended. It is indeed a remarkable step in advance compared to the conditions imposed upon Cunningham."

"If and when occasion permits," he added, "I shall be glad to visit the state of Georgia."

Fined on Gambling Charge

Cunningham this morning was fined $325 on the gambling charges which led to discovery that he was a fugitive. He appealed the fines and was released in $325 bail.

The fines were imposed by Judge Joseph T. Zattoli after Cunningham admitted a finding a guilty on two charges: registering bets on horses and being concerned in a lottery (a numbers pool). Judge Zattoli then dismissed the fugitive warrant under which he had been held 64 days in a Boston prison.

Later, Cunningham and his wife went with their attorneys to the State House to express their thanks to Governor Hurley. The Governor was out, but they spoke to his secretary, John V. Mahony, who told them, "The Governor did the only proper and humane thing he could do."

Hearing Date Set On Handset Phones

The State Public Utilities Commission voted today to hold a public hearing on the new schedule of handset charges filed last week by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. The date for the hearing was set for Wednesday, Sept. 15, at 10:30 a. m.

The date on which the schedule was to go into effect was ordered deferred from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1 also.

The new schedule provides for a charge of 10 cents a month for 12 months, in place of 15 cents a month for 18 months, for the installation of a "French" type set. The equipment charge of $1.50 for the change-over, which had been removed, will be restored as affecting new applicants for the handset phones.

Telephone company officials estimate that the new rate will result in a saving of about $60,000 for those subscribers who are in process of paying for handsets.

The combination of the $1.50 change-over charge and the 10 cents per month for 12 months' charge, for those who wish to change to the French type instruments after the new schedule goes into effect, will reach the same total charge as the old rate of 15 cents a month for 18 months.

Crew of 17 Saved As Natalie Hammond Sinks 15 Miles at Sea

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 29 (AP)—The fishing schooner Natalie Hammond, named for the daughter of John Hays Hammond, sank 15 miles off Gloucester early today after the crew said, a seacock, feeding water to cool the ship's engine, broke and flooded the vessel.

The 17 of the crew, abandoning the schooner for dories, rowed to this harbor and Rockport. The schooner was valued at $15,000. First news of the mishap came at 6:30 a. m., when Albert Morris and Anthony Perry of the crew arrived in a dory at Rockport. They reported the others of the crew were headed for Gloucester.

In Sage-Allen's August Fur Sale

You'll Find NEXT WINTER'S FASHIONS At This Summer's Low Prices

Ask about the 4-way payment plan . . . a convenient way of buying your fur coat.

G. FOX & COMPANY
Hartford, Conn.

Connecticut's Greatest Furniture Sale—Fox's, of course—is in full swing with every fine piece on its two spacious floors (except a few nationally advertised items) reduced from 10 to 50%. Come, see, and be sold.

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103 Asylum and 150 Trumbull—Hartford

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August 7 to 14
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Mid-Summer Clearance Sale
Reductions up to 40% throughout the store.
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Elm Street cor. of Orange
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DOBBS HATS for Women
New Fall Styles
$5.75 to $12.50
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SCHICK SHAVER

The razor which combines comfort with the economy of a quick, close shave without water, soap, cream, lather, or blades.
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The Reliable Store of New Haven
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$38 and $58
Air-Cooled Jr. Miss Shop—Second Floor
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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 930,000
Previous day 892,620
1937 vol. to date 243,700,295
1936 vol. to date 252,042,709

Stock Market Is Buoyed by Steels; Some Minor Losses

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Earnings statements buoyed the steel department, and gains of fractions to a point or so were held by favorites near the final hour of today's stock market. A few specialties tilted forward. There was a wide assortment of minor losses. Dealings were extremely light throughout. Transfers were at the rate of about 700,000 shares.

Bethlehem Steel was in demand as the company's report, due after the close, was expected to make pleasing reading.

Another break in cotton futures on private estimates of greater crop acreage was a depressant for stocks. Grains and other commodities were mixed, along with bonds.

Steels Are Higher

On the advancing side most of the session, although some failed to hold later, were Wheeling Steel, U. S. Steel, National Steel, American Rolling Mill, Continental Oil, Montgomery Ward, Western Union, Boeing, Loew's, Pure Oil, National Lead, Anchor Cap, Chrysler, Chesapeake & Ohio and American Radiator.

Backward were Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Yellow Truck, Motor Products, Goodyear, Deere, Consolidated Edison, North American, Kennecott, Westinghouse, General Electric, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Woolworth and Commercial Solvents.

Oil company profits figures now appearing sustained shares in this division. The latest, Continental Oil, showed 89 cents in the second quarter against 47 cents in the same 1936 period.

The net for 12 petroleum concerns which have already reported for the first half was placed at nearly $72,000,000 compared with a little more than $44,000,000 the year before. This was a gain of some 62 per cent, with the aggregate at the highest level in the past eight years.

Bond Prices Uneven

Bond prices followed an uneven course on the stock exchange today. Bethlehem Steel 4¼s rose fractionally with Wall Street generally awaiting the company's quarterly earnings statement after the close of the market today. Loew's 3½s advanced along with the common share, on anticipation of better earnings. United States Rubber 5s and Western Union 5s also gained.

Among the utilities, American & Foreign Power 5s, American Water Works 6s and Consolidated Edison 3¼s improved, but lower were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Pacific Gas 3¾s and United Power & Light 5s.

Railroad bond trends were mixed, with fractional gains for Atchison 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Southern Pacific 4½s and lower quotations for Chicago & North Western 4¾s, New York Central 5s of 2013, New Haven 6s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Northern Pacific 4s.

U. S. Government was 3-32s of a point higher to 1-32 lower. Among the foreign issues gains were shown by Buenos Aires 4½-7s, German 5½s and Japanese 6½s.

Reflecting delay in decision on a definite bond program, Cuba 5½s were lower. Brazil 6½s eased.

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Curb stocks, led by weakness in utilities, sagged today, though selected industrials showed gains. American Cyanamid "B" and Pan American Airways were fractionally higher, along with Hearn Stores and Technicolor.

Lower were a long list of utilities, including Electric Bond & Share, Electric Power Associates, American Light & Traction, United Light & Power "A," Standard Power & Light, American Gas & Electric and Cities Service.

Fractional declines in oils hit Humble, Creole Petroleum and Imperial. Resisting the trend, International Petroleum marked up a slight gain.

Trends in mining issues were mixed. Wright Hargreaves gained a bit but Hecla Mining and Hudson Bay Mining both eased.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe	
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev. Parity
Demand	$4.97⅞	$4.97⅞ $4.8667
Cables	4.97⅞	$4.97⅞ 8.2397
France—franc	.0375	.0375
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684 .1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2295	.2295
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½ .0520
Germany—mark	.4023	.4020 .4033
Holland—guilder	.5513	.5522
Sweden—krona	.2565	.2566 .4537
Norway—krone	.2500	.2502 .0537
Denmark—krone	.2222	.2221 .4537
Spain—pesta	†	† .2247
Greece—drachma	.0091½	.0091½ .0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887½	.1887½ .2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0249	.0249
Finland—finm'k	.0221	.0221 .0428
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975 .2041
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895 .1809
Port'gal—escudo	.0453	.0453 .0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075 .0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½ .0293
	South America	
Argentine—peso‡	.3025	.3025 .7187
Brazil—milreis	.0075	.0075 .2027
Chile—peso†	.0295	.0295 .2060
Peru—sol	.2556	.2556 .4740
Uruguay—peso	.5800‡	.5800‡ 1.7510
	Far East	
Japan—yen	.2900	.2900 .8440
India—rupee	.2787	.2787 .6186
Java—florin	.5523	.5541 .8805
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3050 *
Shanghai—dol	.2956	.2956 *
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5650	.5650 .8613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½ .5000
	Canada	
Canada—dollar	.9997	1.00 1.0031
	Mexico	
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780 .8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed steady today. Oil and mining shares were in good demand, especially Kaffirs.

Paris: The Bourse closed irregular today with international issues firm.

Liverpool: Cotton closed easy, 9 to 11 points lower in sympathy with the New York market today. Early Bombay selling and hedging was absorbed by local and trade interests.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
86	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	80	80	80	Jul 28
45½	23¾	Acme Steel (4)	3	32	32	32	
23⅝	18	Adams Exp (.30g)	11	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	33	33	33	— ½
36	36	Addressograph (1.40)	1	33	33	33	Jul 28
4¾	2¼	Advance Rumo	2	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	Jul 26
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	6	73	71	71	—3
8¼	3½	Air-Way El Ap	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	3	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
8¾	3⅝	Alleghany	15	3	2⅞	3	
58½	36	Alleg pf xw	1	34	34	34	—6
39¾	34½	Alleg pf 630 ww	4	36	35	35½	—3
39	34	Alleg pf 640 ww	1	37	37	37	Jul 28
52½	35	Alleg pr pf	2	36¾	36	36¾	— ¾
45⅝	30½	Alleg Steel (1.20)	1	35	35	35	+ ⅝
27½	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 28
258½	215	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	236	237¼	237¼	— ¾
33¼	20	Allied Mills (2g)	3	25	24½	24½	— ½
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	116	20½	19½	19¾	
85	74	Allied St pf (5)	2	79	79	79	Jul 27
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	18	66	64½	67¼	+ ¾
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	26	25½	25½	Jul 28
8⅞	4¼	Amal Lea	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
52½	34½	Amal Lea pf (2)	2	40	40	40	Jul 23
114⅝	80	Amerada (2)	1	92	92	92	
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (3½g)	3	95½	95½	95½	Jul 27
41⅜	30½	Am Bk Note (½g)	7	39	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¼g)	5	67	66	66	Jul 28
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	13	109½	107¾	109½	+1½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	157	157	157	Jul 28
71	46	Am Car & F (1¾g)	3	51¼	51	51	Jul 28
104½	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ½
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (⅝g)	8	29⅝	29	29	— ⅛
146	118	Am Ch&O pf (5)	3	135	135	135	Jul 22
108½	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	107	107	107	—1½
23⅝	13½	Am Colortype	4	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alco	9	28	23½	23½	Jul 28
33⅜	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	6	26⅝	26¼	26¼	
13½	5¾	Am Encaus Til	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
17	10½	Am Europ	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 24
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	18	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
58½	37	Am & FP $6 pf	1	47	47	47	Jul 27
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	3	54½	53⅛	54½	Jul 28
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	2	36¾	36	36¾	— ⅛
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	16	16	16	Jul 24
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	7	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
55¾	36¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	1	43½	43½	43½	Jul 28
52¾	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	5	44¾	44¾	44¾	+1½
4¾	2½	Am Ice	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	17½	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
17¾	12¼	Am Internat	2	14½	14½	14½	— ½
58⅜	37	Am Loco	14	45	44⅜	45	
135	101¼	Am Loco pf	2	110⅛	109	109	Jul 28
29¾	18⅜	Am M&Pdy (¾g)	3	20⅛	20¾	20¾	— ¼
13⅜	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	6	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¼g)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	117	117	117	Jul 23
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	21	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
87½	49¼	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	5	67	65½	65½	Jul 28
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	4	58	56⅛	56⅛	Jul 28
29½	18⅜	Am Rad & St S (.60)	29	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
45¾	31⅜	Am Roll M (1.10g)	83	37½	36⅝	37½	+1¾
56	26¾	Am Saf Ras (2)	1	29	29	29	Jul 28
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	1	27¼	27½	27¼	+ ¼
105¾	79⅝	Am Sm & R (2¼g)	19	93½	92¾	93½	+ ⅛
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	Jul 28
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	56½	56½	56½	Jul 28
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	15	56½	55½	56⅝	— ⅛
36½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	4	17½	17½	17½	Jul 28
58⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	5	45½	45½	45½	
143¾	124½	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	130	130	130	Jul 23
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	22¼	22¼	22¾	+ ¾
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	2	172	171¾	172	
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	5	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
99⅞	74½	Am Tob B (5)	10	82¼	82¼	82¼	— ¼
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	136	136	136	
20½	11⅜	Am Type Fdrs	11	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅜
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	29	21	20⅝	20⅝	
107	88	Am WW 1pf (8)	2	92	92	92	Jul 23
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	14	11¾	11	11	— ¼
79	54½	Am Wool pf (2k)	15	73	71½	72	
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	32	15	14⅜	15	
105	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Abr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	2	63	61¾	63	Jul 28
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	31	56⅜	56⅛	56¼	
97	79	Anac W&O (1½g)	1	85	85	85	Jul 27
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	7	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅜
37½	18	Andes Cop	1	23	23	23	— ¾
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 15
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	42½	42¼	42¼	— ½
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	3	108½	108	108½	Jul 28
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.55g)	24	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	90	90	90	
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	71	58¾	58⅛	58½	+ ⅜
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	3	14½	14½	14½	
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	1	19⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	19	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
101	87	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 26
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Assoc Inv (3)	—	1	52½	52½	52½ Jul 28
74¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	*20	81½	79¾	79¾	—1⅜
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	4	99	99	99	
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	7	51⅛	50½	50¾	— ⅜
29	17½	Atl G & W In	1	19	19	19	Jul 14
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	24	23¼	24	Jul 27
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	13	29⅞	29¼	29½	— ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	Jul 28
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
94	68½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	3	75	74¾	75	— ⅞
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 28
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	7	19¾	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
9½	5⅜	Aust Nich	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	22	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	
120	70	Bald Loco pf	4	7⅜	70½	78½	— ½
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	5	86½	86½	86½	Jul 20
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	38	27½	26⅜	26⅞	— ⅝
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¾
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	43	43	43	Jul 28
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (¾g)	16	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
32	22	Barker Bros	2	25¾	25½	25¾	— ⅛
35½	23½	Barnsdall (1)	21	25¼	24½	25	— ⅛
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (⅝g)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	26½	26½	26½	Jul 24
105¾	101	Best Cr pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Jul 27
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	4	112	112	112	—1⅛
15⅞	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	16	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
87½	84	Belg NR pf (3.34e)	1	87½	87½	87½	Jul 23
30½	18⅛	Bendix Aviat (1½g)	14	31	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	2	21½	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	5	59	58½	58½	Jul 28
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	102	95½	93½	94⅝	—1⅛
20	17	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Jul 27
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	118	118	118	Jul 28
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	2	63	62	62	— ½
38	24	Black & Deckr (¾g)	1	27	27	27	Jul 28
29½	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	5	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ¼
49¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	17	34½	34	34½	+ ½
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (3)	5	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	9	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	9	45	44⅜	45	+ ⅞
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 28
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
23¼	15	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	12	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
59¼	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	12	43¼	43	43⅛	+ ¼
51½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	7	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
47	39⅝	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	Jul 26
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	—1⅛
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	13	23¾	23	23	— ¾
102¼	62½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	66	64½	64½	—2
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	4	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	Jul 27
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 27
25¼	14⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	6	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	7½	Budd Mfg	21	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	8	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (1g)	10	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	— ¼
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	9	55	54	54	—1½
18⅜	16⅞	Burlington Mills (1)	5	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
10¼	93	Burr Ad M (.60g)	*9	28	27½	27½	— ⅝
11¾	4½	Bush Term	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
30	15	Bush T 7%deb	1	21½	21½	21½	+1½
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.80)	23	16½	15½	16	+ ¾
38¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	19	32½	31⅜	32¼	+ ½
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	9	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
33¾	17⅜	Byers Co	3	21	20¾	20⅝	— ¾
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jack (1g)	8	29¾	29	29	Jul 28
		—C—					
48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	*3	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
81½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 28
9⅝	3⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
20½	12	Calum & Hec (⅝g)	7	14⅜	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	24	Campbell Wy (1)	2	30½	30½	30½	Jul 28
38½	22½	Can D G Ale	14	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
17½	11⅛	Canad Pac	31	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
51⅞	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	47	47	47	Jul 27
18½	13⅜	Cap Adm A (.40g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jul 28
38⅜	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jul 28
9½	6⅝	Carriers & G (.10g)	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 28
163½	138	Case (J I)	4	176½	176	178½	+ ½
100	85	Caterpil Trac (3)	17	99¼	98¼	98¾	— ⅜
106	102½	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	5	104	104	104	Jul 27
41½	26¾	Celanese (1½g)	9	38	37⅜	37⅞	+ ½
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jul 23
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	3	42	40¾	40¾	Jul 28
30¼	20	Cent Aguir (1½a)	6	23	23	23	+ ½
12⅜	6½	Cent Pdy	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	1	20	20	20	Jul 28
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	2	13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
14½	8½	Centy Rib M (.30g)	4	10¾	10	10¼	Jul 21
85½	44	Cerro de Pas (4)	7	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝	— ⅜
23⅝	11½	Certain-teed	4	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
63¼	35½	Champ P & P (2)	*1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	—1¼
48	14½	Chamber Can	2	20	20	20	Jul 26
68⅝	50⅛	Ches & Ohio (3.80a)	17	63¾	63½	63½	
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	3	97½	97½	97½	
99½	97	Ches Corp (3)	3	74½	74¼	74¼	—3¼
6¾	3¼	Chi & E Ill	1	3½	3½	3½	Jul 28
13½	8½	Chi & E Ill pf	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 28
10¼	5½	Chi & NW	46	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
18⅛	9¼	Chi & NW pf	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅝
4	3	Chi Cit West	1	3½	3½	3½	
18½	8¾	Chi Gt W pf	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	10	26½	25½	25½	— ⅞
3¼	1¾	Chi M StP & P	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 28
7¼	3½	Chi M StP & P pf	17	4	4	4	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	6	23	23	23	
41	28	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	7	41	40¾	41	+1¼
3¾	2	Chi R I & P	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8¾	3½	Chi R I & P 6%pf	4	5	5	5	Jul 28
10¼	4½	Chi St P & M	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
27½	14	Chi Tell Cab (1¼g)	13	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
23½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
13⅞	9¼	Childs Co	8	11¼	10½	10½	— ⅛
		—D—					
18½	13⅞	Davega Strs (1a)	3	15¾	15½	15⅝	Jul 28
24	19	Davega Strs pf (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jul 26
143½	104⅜	Deere & Co (1g)	2	138	135¼	138¼	—1¾
31¾	25¼	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	14	28	27½	27¾	Jul 28
39	17⅞	Deisel-Wm-Gil (1)	3	20¾	20½	20½	
58¾	35	Del & Hud	4	37	36¼	36½	— ⅛
34½	13¾	Del Lack & W	8	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
10⅞	5	Den & Rio G W pf	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
146½	110⅞	Detroit Ed (5g)	9	118	116	116	
76½	60½	Devoe & Ray A (3a)	1	60¾	60¼	60¼	Jul 26
36⅛	26	Diam Match (5a)	2	27	26½	27	Jul 27
40½	33½	Diam M pf (1½a)	2	33½	33½	33½	Jul 28
23	14⅜	Diam T Mot (⅝g)	8	16¼	15	16	— ¾
29	20½	Dist Corp-Seagram	4	23¾	23	23	
96	80	Dist Corp-S pf ww (8)	1	85½	85½	85½	Jul 21
25	18	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jul 28
46¾	35	Doehler Die C (1g)	2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	Jul 28
51	38½	Dome Mines (2a)	4	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
12⅜	8¾	Dominion Stre	1	9	8⅞	8⅞	
77¼	47½	Douglas Aire	12	57¾	57⅜	57½	+ ⅜
159¼	115¾	Dow Chem (2.60g)	5	119⅝	119¼	119¼	+2½
55	45½	Dresser A (2e)	2	47⅝	47¼	47¼	Jul 23
39¼	24½	Dresser B (1e)	5	27½	27½	27½	Jul 28
1¾	½	Dul S S & A	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
4½	1¼	Dul S S & A pf	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
8¼	3⅞	Dunhill Int	20	5	5	5	Jul 28
17½	14¾	Dunlap Silk (1)	1	15	15	15	Jul 22
180¼	148½	du Pont de N (2¾g)	19	160⅝	159	160	
135½	130¼	du Pont deb (6)	1	134	134	134	Jul 24
		—E—					
17	8½	Eastern Roll	1	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
181¾	151	Eastman Kod (8)	3	180½	180½	180½	+ ½
37½	29½	Eaton Mfg (1¾g)	4	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
16	10¾	Ethington Sch	3	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
29	21¾	El Paso N G (1.60)	3	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4½	Elec & Mus (.18e)	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	
45½	34¾	Elec Auto L (1.40g)	5	38¼	38	38	— ⅛
16	8	Elec Boat	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	14⅛	Elec Pow & Lt	80	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
87	58⅜	Elec P&L 6 pf	6	74¼	73½	74	Jul 28
92¼	62	Elec P&L pf	1	78	78	78	
44½	33⅛	Elec Stor Bat (3)	3	38⅜	38⅛	38¼	Jul 28
2	1	Elk Horn Coal	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 23
8	3	Elk Horn C pf	4	5	5	5	Jul 27
60	54	Endicott-John (3)	2	58½	58½	58½	Jul 28
17¾	8	Eng Pub Sve	1	12	12	12	Jul 27
78¾	50	Eng PS $5 pf (5k)	1	60	60	60	
81	61	Eng PS pfww (5½k)	1	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ¼
88½	72	Eng PS $

Business and Industry

Steel Industry Leads Other Divisions in Gains in Earnings

Commerce and Finance

Investor Should Study Device Of 'Paid-in-Surplus'

This is the third of several articles discussing the rights of the stockholder as affirmed or modified by the charter.

By Gustave Simons
of the New York Bar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have just discussed preemptive rights as a convenient and necessary device for the protection of the stockholders' interest in the surplus of the corporation. We now turn to an item which should be considered in connection with the protection of the original capital contribution made by the stockholder at the time the shares were originally issued to the public as opposed to the earned surplus subsequently attaching thereto.

The capital contribution made by stockholders when the stock of a corporation is originally issued has been for many years treated by the court as a trust fund to be cautiously and conservatively administered solely for the purpose of developing the business of the corporation. Any diversion of these sums of money or the assets acquired through these original contributions from the proper purposes is subject to the most severe penalties, usually in the nature of civil liability, but even criminal responsibility in other cases attaches.

Paying Out of Capital a Crime

For example, in most states, the payment of reasonable salaries and wages out of capital is perfectly lawful but the payment of dividends to stockholders out of capital is a crime. Dividends are legally payable only out of the surplus of a corporation. Any violation of this rule opens the door for the practice of a swindle similar to that practiced by Mr. Ponzi upon the citizens of Boston.

That gentleman engaged in the practice of paying large dividends or profits to one investor with the original contributions made by another instead of by the earnings of his enterprise. In that fashion enormous dividends were possible as long as sufficient new contributions kept finding their way to his coffers. As soon as public confidence waned for a moment the entire matter collapsed like the bubble that it was. To avoid this sort of thing, the payment of dividends on stock is by law restricted to the surplus fund of a corporation and payment out of the capital fund is a crime. In like fashion it is unlawful in most states to repurchase the stock of a corporation except out of its surplus and any contract made by the corporation to the contrary is void.

"Paid-In-Surplus" Device

The foregoing provisions and many similar protective laws designed to preserve the capital contribution of stockholders are in large measure vitiated by another device, relatively new in the history of corporation finance, known as "paid-in surplus." This item, unlike a onment, etc., which should have the corporation, but is a sum of money carved out of the original contribution which by agreement of the stockholders is to be treated not as capital, subject to all the protective limitations attaching thereto, but in the same manner as earned surplus although it never was earned at all but is in reality a capital contribution.

It is true that the paid-in surplus is a device that is perfectly lawful in most states; it is true that it is a device which in many instances has a legitimate purpose and use. But it opens the gate for severe abuses. For example, within the last two years a large metal producing corporation reported a net profit of over one half a million dollars, but during the very same year it charged off against the surplus over five million dollars representing in large measure obsolescence, losses, abandonment, etc., which should have been charged to a substantial extent to the profit reported for that year. Such practice is dubious enough if the surplus against which the charge is made is an earned surplus, but if it is an artificial paid-in surplus, it is even worse.

Dubious Kind of Financing

Some years ago, a publishing corporation reported a profit when for the same year over a half million dollars in losses were written off against the surplus account instead of the profit and loss statement. This sort of thing goes on regularly and where a large paid-in surplus exists as an extra temptation for this form of financing, the speculative element inherent in any purchase of stock is greatly increased. No really conservative investor should purchase stock without knowing in advance whether a large paid-in surplus will make it possible and in fact probable that dividends could be paid although not in fact earned. Yet this simple bit of information is very largely overlooked by the usual investor.

With the ever popular Delaware Corporation, the situation is even worse. Section 14 of the Delaware Corporation Law permits the directors of a corporation issuing stock to determine within 60 days after the issuance what portion of the contribution is to be capital and what portion paid-in surplus. No limit on this can be foretold by the investor at the time the stock is purchased. In that way, the incautious stockholder will be unable to know what portion of his contribution is to be capital, and, therefore, a trust fund, and what portion will be paid-in surplus and, therefore, a catch-all permitting all sorts of speculative manipulation.

Consideration of the foregoing possibilities should play no small part in the determination of the advisability of making an investment in an original issue of stock of the Delaware Corporation. Furthermore, in any instance, before stock is purchased for long-term investments, the proportion of paid-in surplus to true capital or earned surplus should be carefully weighed. Cautious consideration of this matter will pay the stockholder large dividends in the form of a safe investment.

(To Be Concluded)

Construction Costs Show Steady Rise

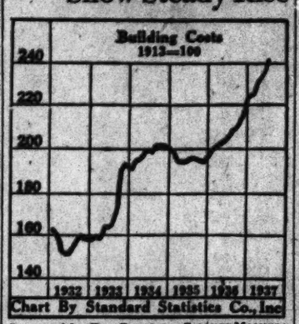

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

While the expansion in building construction will be retarded for some time by rising costs, the long term trend is nevertheless still definitely upward.

N. Y. Stock Board's Bids, Offers to Be 'Best Established'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bids lower than the established best bid price, and offers higher than the established best offer, have been prohibited by the New York Stock Exchange through an amendment to its rules, the Governing Committee of the exchange announces.

The highest bid is to have precedence in all cases, according to the amendment. Where bids are made at the same price, that first made shall have priority up to the amount specified in the bid. When no bid has priority, or when the remainder of an offer is unfilled after such a bid, all bids equaling or exceeding the amount of the offer shall be on a parity and entitled to precedence over lesser bids, unless it is possible to determine the order of time in which the bids were made, in which case they are to be filled in that order.

In cases similar, but in which no bid equals or exceeds the offer, the largest shall have precedence. If two bids or equal size are recorded, that made first shall be filled if its precedence can be determined.

The lowest offer shall have precedence in all cases. Where offers are at the same price, priority is to be determined in the same manner as specified in the case of bids.

These rules apply to all securities, listed on the Stock Exchange, except stocks and bonds assigned to cabinets, which are inactive and therefore unlikely to be affected.

Westinghouse Net' In Half Year Equal To $4.25 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Showing the extent to which the heavy electrical equipment industry has augmented its "comeback," the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and subsidiaries reported a net income of $11,331,772 after depreciation, federal income taxes and other charges for the first half of 1937. This is equal, under the participating provisions of the shares, to $4.25 each on combined 79,974 shares of $50-par 7 per cent preferred and 2,586,341 shares of $50-par common stock.

In the first half of last year net income amounted to $7,937,978, or $2.98 a share on combined 79,974 shares of 7 per cent preferred and 2,582,181 shares of common stock.

Net income for the 12 months through June was $18,493,085, equal to $6.93 each on combined preferred and common shares, compared with $13,656,170, or $5.13 a share, earned in the preceding 12 months.

Orders booked in the six months to June 30 amounted to $142,209,475, an increase of 60 per cent from the $142,209,475 in the first half of 1936. For the twelve months through June orders aggregated $235,850,719, against $147,525,278 in the preceding twelve months, a rise of 60 per cent.

Sales billed in the first six months of this year were $101,861,631, against $77,228,167 a year before, a gain of 32 per cent. Billings for the twelve months increased 30 per cent to $179,102,495 from $137,520,705.

Unfilled orders on June 30 amounted to $83,725,878, the largest amount since September, 1920.

Industrialization Plan Aids Louisiana's Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—Through the state's three-point industrialization program Louisiana has balanced her budget and achieved a record high cash balance based on revenues, Gov. Richard W. Leche says.

Treasury reports show receipts in the six months ended July 1, last, as $59,870,842, topping expenditures by $5,246,097. As a result, cash on hand July 1, the first day of the new fiscal year, totaled $10,130,769, a gain of more than $5,000,000 since Jan. 1.

The industrialization program, instituted last year, is designed to stimulate new construction by offering 10 years of property tax exemption to companies building new plants or making additions to existing factories in the state.

Governor Leche says that already contracts had been signed with private industry for the construction of more than $35,000,000 of new plants. As of July 1, 1937, 19 companies had expansion programs under way.

Hawaiian Pineapple Co. To Make Own Containers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, T. H.—Hawaiian Pineapple Company plans to establish its own can-making plant here. At present all containers come from the American Can Company.

According to estimates the Hawaiian Pineapple Company uses approximately 150,000,000 cans of various sizes in the course of a year.

Tentative plans indicate an expenditure of about $1,000,000.

Latin American Trade With U. S. Expands 11 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Total trade of the United States with the 20 Latin American republics increased 11.4 per cent in value for the year ended December, 1936, compared with the preceding year, according to statistics issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Commerce Department. The value of this trade for last year was $897,020,000. Imports amounted to $501,791,000, an increase of 8.8 per cent over 1935, and exports were valued at $395,229,000, a gain of 14.8 per cent over the like period.

Imports from the countries in the northern group and from South America showed increases of 17.5 per cent and 3.2 per cent, respectively, as compared with 1935. Exports to the northern group increased by 12.2 per cent and to South America by 17.3 per cent over the preceding year.

The distribution of United States trade with Latin America by values for the years 1935 and 1936, together with percentage changes, is shown in the following table:

U. S. Imports from Latin America
(Values in thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted)

Country of origin	1935	1936	P. C. inc. in 1936
Mexico	42,467	48,948	15.3
Guatemala	6,144	8,362	36.1
El Salvador	4,894	5,013	1.6
Honduras	6,226	6,978	†2.4
Nicaragua	2,783	1,893	†32.0
Costa Rica	3,089	3,347	8.3
Panama	5,116	4,602	†10.0
Cuba	104,301	127,467	22.2
Dominican Republic	4,883	5,362	7.6
Haiti	1,161	1,818	56.6
North American Republics	181,304	212,909	17.5
Argentina	65,408	65,875	0.7
Bolivia*	370	564	52.4
Brazil	99,688	101,980	2.3
Chile	34,107	36,851	7.5
Colombia	50,443	43,244	†14.3
Ecuador	3,306	3,333	2.0
Paraguay*	743	840	†27.3
Peru	7,482	9,031	20.9
Uruguay	6,887	12,239	77.7
Venezuela	31,428	36,317	22.3
South American Republics	279,793	288,682	3.2
Total Latin America	460,997	501,791	8.8

Exports to Latin America
(Values in thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted)

Country of destination	1935	1936	P. C. inc. in 1936
Mexico	65,574	76,042	16.0
Guatemala	3,918	4,553	16.2
El Salvador	2,831	2,794	†1.3
Honduras	3,633	4,906	†12.9
Nicaragua	2,434	2,419	†0.9
Costa Rica	2,318	3,028	30.6
Panama	20,815	22,724	9.2
Cuba	80,139	67,432	12.1
Dominican Republic	4,518	4,578	1.3
Haiti	3,250	3,941	21.3
North American Republics	171,430	192,410	12.2
Argentina	48,374	56,610	18.3
Bolivia*	2,529	1,562	†25.9
Brazil	43,618	48,977	12.3
Chile	14,948	15,741	5.3
Colombia	21,636	27,928	29.1
Ecuador	2,843	3,327	17.0
Paraguay*	1,200	724	†39.7
Peru	12,174	13,440	10.4
Uruguay	6,223	8,531	37.1
Venezuela	16,585	24,079	39.6
South American Republics	172,930	202,819	17.3
Total Latin America	344,360	395,229	14.8

*United States statistics credit commodities in considerable quantities imported from and exported to Bolivia and Paraguay via ports situated in neighboring countries, not to the republics of Bolivia and Paraguay, but to the countries in which the ports of entry or departure are located. †Decrease.

'Independents' Plan To Combat Chains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—Independent retail and wholesale merchants had established New York City offices today to begin a campaign to curb the "unfair competition of chain stores." They will sponsor a legislative program at Albany next session, as the Empire State Independent Retailers and Wholesalers Association.

Preparation of the proposed legislation is under the direction of Samuel Untermyer, general counsel, with Victor H. Lawn, formerly a New York City newspaperman, as executive secretary. While the nature of the bills to be drafted was not announced, a study of anti-chain store legislation in other states already has been undertaken by the merchants.

Consumers Co-operative Leaders to Be Trained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Something brand new to take care of new phases of the consumers co-operative movement—a training school for co-operative executives and educators—will open in New York City this coming autumn, says Dr. James P. Warbasse, president of the Co-operative League of America.

The college, officially known as the Co-operative Institute, is expected to draw students from many sections of the United States who want to train themselves for positions of responsibility in the rapidly growing consumers co-operative movement.

The first term will open Oct. 11, next, and run eight weeks, through Dec. 3. Following this course students will be placed with co-operative associations for eight weeks of field work so that they may supplement their academic training with practical experience. The curriculum will provide specialised training in education and business methods to equip students for a specific type of work as co-operative executives or educators. In addition a general cultural course will be open to all who are interested.

Californian County Has Advantages Told in Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—The resources, activities, climate advantages, and achievements of Alameda County are reviewed in the 1937 edition of the Oakland Tribune year book.

Photographs and articles tell the story of the county, and each community within the county has its history told in most interesting detail.

Ayres Predicts Trade Advance Of 12 P. C. for Next Autumn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Looking ahead as far as the autumn and winter of this year, Col. Leonard P. Ayres, internationally known economist, speaking through the latest current issue of Advertising Agency, hazards the estimate that this year's holiday trade will be about 12 per cent greater than that of last year, although he qualifies this by saying that if it proves true that the general dollar volume of retail trade does advance, probably half of the increase will be due to advances in wholesale commodity prices and half to increased quantities of goods bought.

Colonel Ayres goes on to say:

"At the present writing the latest figures that we have about the volume and value of retail trade so far this year are those up to and including May. These are the figures that we must use in trying to estimate the holiday trade in next December.

"The statistical indications are pretty clear that the dollar value of the holiday trade of 1937, will be distinctly better than that of 1936. One may go even further than that and hazard the estimate that this year's holiday trade will be not only better than that of last year, but that it will be about 12 per cent better.

Upsetting Possibilities

"Of course, all such forecasts are hazardous. Nevertheless the fact is that we are at present well along in the process of recovery, and that this process is a continuing fact not only here, but throughout the world. Recoveries are like depressions in that when they once get well started, they acquire momentums that are almost physical in quality.

"This recovery has a momentum that promises to carry it ahead for a long time yet despite the many obstacles in its path. Some of the results may be foreseen pretty clearly so far as the holiday season at the close of the year is concerned.

"For example, it is almost sure that the total volume of employment will be greater in this coming autumn. It is even more certain that the average wages of these workers will be lighter than they were last Fall. That means that there will be a greater total of spending money.

"In addition it now seems increasingly probable that the total agricultural income of the country in 1937 will be the largest since 1929, and almost as great as that of any year since the bonanza period of the war.

Holiday Trade to Be Good

"It is true that labor difficulties have recently become so serious and so widespread that they have resulted in reductions in industrial production, caused declines in the securities markets, and decreased our national income. Nevertheless even these unfortunate developments will probably not avail to prevent the holiday trade of 1937 from setting new high records for this recovery period.

"By next autumn the advances in wholesale commodity prices that took place this spring will be reflected in advances in the prices of goods at retail. Probably about half of the total increase in dollar volume of the holiday trade will be due to price advances, and the other half to increased quantities of goods bought.

"A general crop failure could change this picture, and so could a continuing period of increasingly widespread labor trouble. It could be changed by the outbreak of serious war abroad. Nevertheless the present prospects are against any one of these developments, or any combination of them. The course that now appears to be justified by present prospects is to prepare for a distinctly larger volume of holiday trade than that of last year, and for somewhat higher price levels in most lines."

North American Co. Increases Earnings 32.1 P. C. in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of the North American Company and subsidiaries for the 12 months to June 30 totaled $19,076,402 after all expenses and charges, according to a report to stockholders. This represented an increase of 32.1 per cent over the net income of $14,880,903 for the preceding 12 months. After preferred dividend requirements net earnings equaled $2.01 a share on the outstanding common stock compared with $1.52 a share in the previous 12 months.

Operating revenues of the system totaled $119,162,689, or 6.7 per cent more than the previous year when they amounted to $111,640,196, and operating expenses, maintenance and taxes aggregated $67,890,166, a rise of 6.5 per cent.

The system's tax bill aggregated $17,268,488, an increase of 8.5 per cent, and was equal to almost 15 cents out of each dollar of gross revenues, or $2.02 a share on North American's common stock, J. P. Fogarty, president, pointed out in his letter to stockholders. This tax bill compares with one equivalent to 14.2 cents on each dollar of gross, or $1.86 a common share, in the 12 months to June 30, 1936.

Electric output of the subsidiaries of the North American Company for the second quarter of this year, according to the report, was 11.4 per cent above that of the corresponding quarter of last year, and was within 1½ per cent of that for the first quarter of this year, which set a high record.

Gas and transportation services by various operating units of the North American System also showed advances. Gas output increased 3.9 per cent for the second quarter of this year, and 1.6 per cent for the 12 months to June 30, while revenue passengers of transportation lines increased 7.4 per cent for the second quarter and 7.7 per cent for the 12 months.

North American's subsidiaries on June 30 were supplying electric service to 1,178,054 customers, of which 1,026,955 were in the residential classification. This was an increase of 25,005 customers for the 12 months.

Chicago Stocks Advance 3.8 P. C. in Market Value

CHICAGO—An increase of $37,534,250, or nearly four per cent, was shown by 25 representative stocks listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange as of the close of business July 24. Total market value was $1,025,123,875, compared with a market value of $987,589,625 at the end of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 25 stocks had a market value of $1,011,986,750, indicating an increase during the year of $13,137,125, or 1.30 per cent.

Barber Co. Reports Sharp Advance in Half-Year Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Barber Co., formerly General Asphalt Co., reported for six months ended June 30 net profit of $402,794, equal to $1.03 a share on capital stock, against $71,567 or 18 cents a share on first half last year.

For the June quarter indicated net profit was $244,078, equal to 62 cents a share, against $160,086 or 41 cents a share in June quarter last year.

Company has plants at Philadelphia, Maurer, N. J., and Madison, Ill. Producing properties are in Trinidad and Venezuela.

Hotels of N. Y. City Show Special Gains In Transient Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York City's hotels during the first half of 1937 experienced gains both in room sales and occupancy of 9 per cent and 2½ per cent, respectively, as compared with corresponding 1936 levels. But the larger gain in room sales is not so impressive when it is considered that there has been an average advance of seven per cent in charges, which are now slightly more than $3.00 a day per occupied room. More than 70 hotels are used in the survey made by Arnott, Baker & Co., Inc.

The transient hotels, comprising more than 50 per cent of the hotels and containing about 60 per cent of the rooms, showed greater improvement as to sales, occupancy and rates, room sales for this group increasing over 11 per cent, and rates more than eight per cent. Average rates now obtained by the transient group are almost $3.50, while the residential group gets just a shade better than $2.50. As to occupancy, however, the residential hotels show up better with an average occupancy for the six months of 80 per cent, compared with less than 70 per cent for the transients.

The Arnott-Baker Price Averages for the six-month period show that the average price of hotel mortgage bonds declined 5.7 per cent, while the price of apartment hotel bonds declined eight per cent. This price average index is based on 200 leading real estate issues, of which 54 are secured by hotels.

The first three weeks of July gave definite indications that the downward trend in these prices evident during the last two months has been reversed, according to the firm, which says that there is a sound basis for a price rise, with the average dollar price per $1000 hotel bond currently only about $400.

$2000-Year Wage Earner More Likely To Own Home Than $2000-Year Artist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Is Bill Jones, who makes an annual living of $2000 slapping paint on houses, more likely to own his own home than his distinguished fellow-citizen, William DeForest Jones, landscape artist, who corrals the same amount of income by slapping paint on canvas?

It appears so from a study of United States Bureau of Labor statistics for five cities of medium size, as analyzed by the United States Building and Loan League. This organization, whose purpose is to promote ownership, finds from this study that 'more wage earners than business and professional people of the same income own their homes" in three of the five cities reviewed.

"The attitude of neighbors seems to have definite influence in home ownership," comments Edward C. Baltz, Washington, D. C., chairman of the league's committee studying this matter.

"Among business and professional people with incomes between $3000 and $3000, in three of the five cities surveyed, a smaller percentage were home owners than among wage earners making the same money. In two of these same cities a like contrast is seen between the two groups in the $1800 to $3000 income class."

The moral which the league draws from these facts is this: That it should proceed to popularize home ownership for the lawyers and merchants and dentists of these communities until wage earners no longer outclass their more highly trained fellow-townsmen as home purchasers. But to do this, it appears, they may have to de-popularize golf, automobiles, trips to the mountains and other things that the business and professional classes now prefer to owned homes.

Corporate Profits In Second Quarter Increase 13 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Second-quarter earnings of the first 168 reporting companies were 13 per cent above the comparable period a year ago at $345,402,313, a compilation by the Associated Press showed today.

The rate of gain over the previous year dropped substantially in the latest quarter, the result primarily of drastic declines in profits of General Motors and Chrysler.

Strikes Cut Earnings

Rising costs and inability of the big motor makers to operate at capacity because of strike tieups were said in trade circles to have been the underlying cause of the setback.

Steel producers headed the list of gainers. The first 15 concerns in this group issuing statements for the quarter chalked up a $47,540,183 net income against $20,790,157 in 1936, a 129 per cent advance.

Analysts pointed out, however, the tabulation did not include the two biggest independent steel companies that were strikebound for a considerable period, Republic Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube. Financial quarters expect both to report smaller than average improvement because of production delays.

A straw in the wind, they said, was that the only two steel firms showing a decline in the latest quarter compared with last year were Truscon and Inland Steel, both of which experienced strikes in the past three months.

Building equipment concerns turned in the second biggest recovery in profits, up 65 per cent. Although construction slackened somewhat in the period as building costs mounted, new structures were erected at a substantially faster rate this year than last.

Oil Group in Lead

Other groups doing better than average were petroleum products, up 62 per cent; machinery manufacturers, up 57 per cent; railroads, 33 per cent; automobile accessories, 17; chemicals, 15, and utilities, 14.

The following tabulation shows the number of reporting companies, second-quarter dollar income, and the percentage gain over the same period last year:

Industry	No. Rptg. Co.s	Net Income	Per Cent Gain
Steel	15	$47,540,183	129
Building equipment	5	6,435,232	65
Oil	8	17,570,649	62
Machinery	7	9,343,398	57
Miscellaneous	73	49,005,198	41
Railroads	13	17,009,601	33
Auto accessories	17	10,080,187	17
Chemical	5	38,939,299	15
Utility	10	56,070,560	14
Food	10	10,658,566	*10
Autos & trucks	5	82,852,350	*23
Total	168	$345,402,313	13

*Decline.

Continental Oil Co. Earns $1.68 a Share For '37 Six Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continental Oil Company earned $4,193,336 in the second quarter of 1937, equivalent to 89 cents a share on stock out, exclusive of shares held in the treasury. This compares with earnings of $2,241,746 or 47 cents a share, in the second quarter of 1936. For the first six months of 1937 Continental earned $7,884,529, equivalent to $1.68 a share. Earnings for the 1936 six months' period were $4,356,267, or 93 cents a share.

Reserve charges for amortization of properties during the current quarter and for the first six months of 1937 amounted to $3,185,866 and $6,327,820. Continental charges currently against earnings all intangible drilling costs, such as labor, fuel, insurance, incurred in the drilling of wells. These intangible costs, included in the total reserve charges for amortization, amounted to $1,944,370.55 for the current quarter, and $3,848,012 for the six-month period, equal to 41 cents and 82 cents, respectively, on the outstanding shares of stock of the company.

Nonrecurring income during the second quarter amounted to $62,523, and totaled $109,335 for the six-month period.

The concern has no funded or long-term debt. Net working capital amounts to $30,721,908, and the ratio of current assets to current liabilities is about 4.2 to 1.

A. A. Magee Elected Head Of Barclays Bank (Canada)

MONTREAL (CP)—A. A. Magee of Montreal was elected president of Barclays Bank (Canada) at a directors' meeting here in succession to the late Sir Robert Borden.

A statement issued by the bank's secretary after the meeting said, "In accepting the presidency Mr. Magee explained that, owing to the fact that his legal practice required his close attention, he would be unable to devote the time and attention to the bank's affairs which would be expected of a president in a permanent way. His acceptance, therefore, of the presidency must be considered as a temporary arrangement, pending the appointment of a successor at a later date."

Hercules Powder Co.

NEW YORK, (AP)—Hercules Powder Co., is offering stockholders of record September 14, the right to subscribe to new common stock at $75 a share in the ratio of one new share for each 10 now held. The company expects to realize around $4,500,000 from the offering, and will use the funds for additional working capital and plant expansion.

June Auto Retail Sales Have Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Value of retail sales of new passenger automobiles showed more than a seasonal decline in June as compared with May, according to the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce. The index based on 1929-1931 average was 98.0 compared with 104.0 in May and 102.5 in April.

Sales in June were about 5 p. c. below June a year ago, but 27 p. c. above June, 1935.

Farm Equipment Activity Is Bright Steel Trade Spot

NEW YORK (AP)—Activity in farm equipment industries, coincident with abundant crops and high prices, is the outstanding bright spot in the steel industry at the moment, Iron Age, publication, says in its weekly review.

"Not only is business from American farms far above the average," the trade journal says, "but there is also good demand from abroad for farm machinery, especially tractor drawn. There is a broad reflection of the farm situation in tin plate and cans."

The review said "spotty" improvement in general business had been sufficient to convince the trade that the bottom of the mid-summer recession had been reached, although there has been no pronounced reversal of the recent downward trend of new business, except at Chicago, where the favorable farm outlook was more in evidence than in areas farther west.

"Steel production is in a contra-seasonal advance," the publication declares, "although there may be downward adjustments before the Fall buying movement gets into full swing. Production for the week is estimated at 85 per cent of capacity.

"The automobile industry is not yet buying heavily for 1938 models but additional steel business from that source is expected within a few weeks. In general, the demand for steel, other than that covered by contract commitments, is light but not unusually so for this time of the year.

"Fabricated structural steel lettings, in small volume for some weeks, have risen this week to more than 22,000 tons."

The review noted that scrap steel prices have advanced sharply without benefit of much buying by mills. The Iron Age composite advanced to $20.08 a ton, or $3 above the low point of the year and $1.84 under the 1937 peak reached late in June.

Boston News Bureau Observes 50th Year

The Boston News Bureau, founded half a century ago by Clarence W. Barron, who eventually became one of the picturesque characters of Boston's State Street, is observing its Golden Anniversary.

Besides the regular daily section, the anniversary issue contains seven additional sections, and in number of pages is one of the largest ever published by any daily newspaper specializing in business and financial news. Approximately 275 advertisers are represented in the anniversary edition. They include many industrial concerns and a large group of banks and investment houses.

The Boston News Bureau was the first of Mr. Barron's ventures in the publishing field, which later grew into the present "Dow-Jones" group, including the Wall Street Journal and its Pacific coast edition, the Philadelphia Financial Journal and Barron's a National Financial Weekly.

From the beginning, Mr. Barron emphasized speed and accuracy in sending out the news. His daily bulletins, originally distributed to fewer than 100 subscribers, including banks, investment houses and others in downtown Boston, have remained a feature of the service given by these newspapers, although they are now largely supplemented by "broad tape" news tickers for still speedier dissemination of news.

The present organization is headed by Kenneth C. Hogate, president of the Wall Street Journal. Herbert M. Cole is president of Boston News Bureau, Inc.; Frank M. Simmons is managing editor, and Guy Bancroft, business manager.

Home Loan Issue Is Oversubscribed

NEW YORK (AP)—Of 600 subscriptions for the $28,000,000 one-year 1¼ per cent Federal Home Loan Bank debentures sold, more than two thirds came from outside New York City, Preston Delano, governor of the bank system announced. Though the books were held open only an hour, the issue was oversubscribed more than 10 times, he said.

Los Angeles Stock Board Share Volume Up 40 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Share volume on the stock exchange here for the first half of 1937 was 9,468,748, an increase of more than 40 per cent over the amount traded in the corresponding period of 1936.

Following a downward trend in June, security prices, as indicated by the index of 30 common stocks, declined to 47.8, the lowest point reached since June, 1936, when it stood at 47.8. June closed with the index at 48.5, which was 4.4 below the close of May. At the end of June there were 143 issues listed, a net decrease of three issues. Four banks were removed, and the preferred stock of Yosemite Portland Cement Corporation was added. Shares in the listed issues amounted to 231,812,500, with a market valuation of $6,619,180,000.

Piano Trade Hears Prosperity's Tone At Big Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Piano makers and sellers are experiencing practically boom conditions, the thirty-sixth annual Music Industries Convention here was told. A display of 2500 instruments, ranging from the harmonica to pipe organs, is available to the 3000 music dealers and manufacturers who are estimated to be in attendance.

Because pianos are a major factor in the music trade, the convention rejoiced in a report from W. A. Mennie, secretary of the National Piano Manufacturers' Association, to the effect that piano shipments last month were 33 per cent greater than for June, 1936, and 554 per cent in advance of June, 1932.

Other reports indicated that the musical industry is having its best business since 1930.

Sharply increased sales of small grand pianos are forecast by Mr. Mennie, who estimates that American buyers will purchase 130,000 pianos this year. Manufacturers have adopted structural improvements greatly improving the tone quality of the smaller instruments, he said.

To illustrate the modern piano, Mr. Mennie exhibited a new ultra-fashionable model with a symmetrically rounded back to facilitate its being fitted into a small room. Manufacturers, he explained, had recognized the trend toward more widespread apartment living by providing pianos especially suited for such conditions.

Radio courses in music and music appreciation by educational institutions and greater leisure are credited with having increased the demand for the product of the music industries in America. Higher standards of living also have improved the demand for musical items, according to exhibitors.

The piano-accordion has taken hold of the public's taste for music, but this "country cousin" of the organ is likely to be popular among certain nationalities only, whereas the piano apparently knows no limitations.

The 150 exhibits at the convention made for bedlam. Practically all of the entries were in operation at the same time. But the joyful tones heard sounded a tune of profitable business and the noise was overlooked.

Surplus Canadian Cattle to Be 'Pooled'

REGINA (CP)—The Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture, announces plans for disposing of surplus Saskatchewan livestock through a pooling system operated by the Federal Government.

Developing from Mr. Gardiner's announced plan to move livestock from Saskatchewan drought areas to grazing grounds in other parts of western Canada, the new pooling plan was divulged by the Minister following a conference here of government officials from Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Under the pooling plan, animals suitable for feeders or breeders will be assembled in corrals where auction sales may be held giving eastern buyers an opportunity to purchase carload lots. An initial price will be paid to farmers by the Dominion Government and subsequent earnings will be apportioned to farmers after marketing.

National Tea Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of National Tea Co. for the four weeks ended July 17 totaled $4,631,958, an increase of 2.8 per cent over $4,504,609 in the like period a year ago.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

No Summer Slump Is Now Expected In Chicago Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—No summer slump, but continued good business—probably improved business—for the second half of 1937 was forecast on the basis of domestic and international economic trends and the national political situation by Prof. Garfield V. Cox, of the University of Chicago School of Business, in an address here this week.

While he pointed out that unwise policies on the part of government or labor could still upset recovery, he said he did not believe that such policies would be adopted at the present time.

Recovery Seen Rising

"The current recovery of industrial production, which has had no serious setback in almost three years, will probably go still further before an important slump is encountered," said Professor Cox. "Abundant funds at low rates of interest have not always brought recovery, but a major slump from anything near normal rates of business operation has never yet started under such favorable credit conditions."

Some of the factors he cited as favorable to American business were the prospect of excellent crops here with poor crops in other parts of the world, and a reviving foreign trade. Analyzing trends in the foreign commerce, he continued:

"The best data available indicate that world manufacturing has expanded more rapidly of late than that of the United States. International trade is at last expanding steadily in volume. Much of this may be due to armament but even if it is, there seems little prospect of it being terminated. Reported world stocks of raw materials are the smallest in eight years.

"Particularly reassuring is the renewed expansion in industrial production in Great Britian and the rapid rise in both her imports and exports during the past six months. British bank loans to business continue to expand."

Renewed strength in steel scrap and zinc prices, the firming of industrial stock prices, and the strengthening of Moody's index of the spot prices of 15 world staples, were among the reasons given by Professor Cox for the unlikelihood of a summer slump in business in the United States. Moreover, consumers are in a spending mood, he said. He finds indications of this temper even in the Federal Reserve districts most ridden by strikes.

More Construction

Even construction appears on the upgrade, he added.

"The recent sharp rise in construction costs has been unfavorable," he said, "but contracts let in June register a new high for recovery. Physical shortages are growing so acute that rental incomes promise to win the race with building costs if even the current national income is maintained."

As to the possibility of government upsetting the favorable trend by changing the rules of the business game, Professor Cox looks back upon American financial history and declares it unlikely. Recovery was permanently reversed only once in the long record of slumps and revivals, he said, and that was a result of the free silver campaign of 1896. This historic occurrence serves to remind the present generation that government could throw a barrier upon the path to recovery, but it should not be a cause for worry, because retardation of business advancement "is the last thing the present administration could afford to have happen," Professor Cox declared.

Labor, by pressing too aggressively for shorter hours and by lessening its efficiency, could also put the red light on business advancement, this economist asserted. But he didn't think this was going to happen, either. "Middle-class sentiment appears to have swung away from support of extreme labor tactics," he said.

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston) Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	22	24½
do 6% pf	110	114
do 7% pf	132	
Brock G & L	6	7½
Central Me Pr 6% pf	82	86
do 7% pf	92	96
Cent Vt Pub Serv 6% pf	99	103
Conn Lt & Power	58	61
Conn Power	46½	49½
East Util Assoc	29	31
do convert	6½	7½
Fall River G Works	15¾	17¾
Fitchburg G & El	43	47
Green Mt Power pf	83	87
Hartford Elec	57½	60½
Haverhill Elec	35½	39½
Haverhill Gas	12¼	14¼
Holyoke Water Power	250	..
Lawrence G & L	38	41
Lowell Elec	52	56
Lynn Gas & Elec	88	92
Mass Power & Lt pf	22¾	26¾
Mass Util Assoc pf	30¾	33¾
N E G & El 5½% pf	40	43
N E Power Assoc	24½	27½
do 6% pf	75¾	79¾
N E Pub Serv	5	6
do 7% pr in	65½	68½
do 6% pr in	57	60
do 7% pf	26½	29½
do 6% pf	25½	28½
N Bos Lt Prop	38	
do pf	49½	52½
Providence Gas	9½	11½
Pub Serv of N H 6% pf	106	110
do 5% pf	97½	101½
R I Pub Serv pf	31	34
Rockland Lt & Power	10¼	12¾
So N E Telephone	166	170
Springfield Gas	11¼	13¼
Twin States G & E pr pf	102½	106½
West Mass Cos	33	36

Argentine Export Balance Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Argentina's export balance of trade for the first six months of the year amounted to 739,901,000 pesos ($246,700,000 at the official exchange rate) highest in any similar period in the country's history, advices to the Argentine Information Bureau indicated. Export balance for the same period last year totaled 184,362,000 pesos ($61,500,000).

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 27: Receipts, $20,916,010; expenditures, $16,679,202; balance, $2,629,227,0[illegible]. Customs receipts for the month, $26,115,289. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $356,996,133; expenditures, $5[illegible],778,444, (including $167,773,499 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $158,782,411. Gross debt, $36,697,665,222, an increase of $421,[illegible] over the previous day. Gold assets, $12,432,697,683, including $1,201,446,077 of inactive gold.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	3¼s '46-49 June	105.25	105.25	105.25
1	3½s '47-43	107.11	107.11	107.11
1	3¼s '46-44	107	107	107
4	3s '46-48	105	105	105
32	2¾s '51-49	99	98.30	99
79	2¾s '54-51	100.18	100.18	100.18
62	2⅞s '60-55	101.14	101.10	101.14
4	2¾s '59-56	100.15	100.9	100.15
	Federal Farm Mortgage			
51	3¼s '64-44	103.29	103.29	103.29
51	3¼s '64-44	103.29	103.29	103.29
1	3s '49-44	103.8	103.8	103.8
	Home Owners' Loan			
9	2¾s '49-39	101.10	101.10	101.10
3	2¼s '44-42	100.29	100.29	100.29
14	3s '52-44	103.3	103.1	103.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4¼s '46st	102½	102½	102½
1	Alb P Wrap 6s '48	66	66	66
8	Alleghany 5s '44	96½	96	96½
7	Alleghany 5s '49	88	88	88
60	Alleghany 5s '50 st	82¼	81¾	81¾
5	Allied Strs 4½s '50	100½	100½	100½
5	Allied Strs 4½s '51	98½	98½	98½
10	Am & For P5s 2030	80	80	80
12	AmIGChem 5½s '49	107	106⅞	107
3	Am T&T 5½s '43	112½	112½	112½
23	Am T&T 3¼s '66	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
9	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	105	105	105
21	Am T&T 3¼s '61	100¼	100	100
2	Am W W & E 6s '75	107½	107½	107½
1	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4	Arm Del 4s '57	97¼	97¼	97¼
8	Arm Del 4s '55	98¼	98	98¼
4	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
11	AT&SF 4s '95	111¼	111⅛	111¼
1	AT&SF 4s '95 reg	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
13	AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	105½	105½	105½
5	Atl &Cha AL 4½s '44	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
12	A C Line 1st 4s '52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
14	ACL clt 4s '52	95¾	95¼	95¼
6	A C Line 4½s '64	92½	92¼	92¼
11	A C Line 5s '45	104½	104¼	104½
3	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	47½	47½	47½
6	Auburn Auto 4¾s '39	69½	69½	69½
11	B & O2rfg 6s '95	92	92	92
16	B & O 1st 5s '48	110¾	110½	110¾
16	B & O rfg 5s '05	79	78	78
3	B & O 5s '96 F	77½	77¼	77¼
65	B & O cv 4½s '60	67½	66¼	66¼
5	B & O 4s '48	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
2	B & O 5s S W '50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	112¾	112¾	112¾
32	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105	104⅞	105
18	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
6	Bost & Me 5s '57	77½	77¼	77½
3	Bost & Me 5s '55	80¼	80¼	80¼
8	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101¼	101	101¼
3	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	89½	89	89½
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	114½	114½	114½
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94	94	94
5	Buf R & P 4½s 57	81½	81	81
7	Bur C R&No 5s '34ct	17	17	17
8	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	66	65⅞	66
1	Can Pac 5s '54	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
26	Can Pac 4s perp	93⅞	93½	93⅞
5	Cen Foundry 5s '41	102	102	102
11	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
13	Cen Pac 5s '60	97	97	97
6	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	102⅝	102½	102⅝
2	Cen R R N J 5s '97	50	50	50
1	Cen R R N J 5s '87	47	47	47
2	Cen Steel 8s '41	122½	122½	122½
2	Certain-td 5½s '48	81½	81⅜	81⅜
2	ChampionP&P 4¾s50	106½	106½	106½
3	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	98	98	98
1	Chi & Alton 3s '49	52	52	52
37	CB&Q gen 4s '58	112⅝	111¾	111¾
2	CB&Q 4s Il '49	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
6	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	30¼	30¼	30¼
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	30	30	30
7	Chic Gt West 4s '59	38½	38	38½
8	CM&SP 4½s '89 C	51½	51½	51½
8	CM&SP gen 4s '89	49	49	49
28	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	24⅛	23¾	23¾
49	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	7⅞	7½	7½
1	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
9	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	14⅞	14½	14⅞
8	CRI&P 4½s '52 A ct	15	15	15
8	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	9¾	9¾	9¾
2	CRI&P 4s '88	31¾	31¾	31¾
8	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	18⅛	18	18⅛
12	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	16	15	15
2	CSL&NO 5s '51	109½	109½	109½
5	CTH&SE inc 5s '60	78	78	78
2	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
4	Ch&W Ind 4¼s '62	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4	Ch&W Ind 4s '52	105¼	104¾	105¼
5	CinUnTerm 5s 57C	106	106	106
22	CCC&StL 4½s 77	93⅝	92½	92½
1	CCC&StL gen 4s 93	102½	102½	102½
4	ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	110	110	110
3	ClevUn Term 5s 73	107⅝	107½	107⅝
4	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	102½	102½	102½
8	Col & So 4½s 80	58¼	58	58
11	Colmbia G 5s 52 May	101⅜	101	101⅜
17	Colmbia G 5s 1961	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
4	Col Ry Pw&L 4s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Com'l Inv Tr 4½s 51	102	101⅞	101⅞
2	Conn Riv Pw 3¾s 61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
31	Con Edis 3¼s 46	105½	105⅜	105½
12	Con Edis 3½s 56	104⅛	104	104⅛
1	Con Oil 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
7	Consum Pw 3¼s 70	102	102	102
6	Consum Pw 3¼s 66	100	99½	100
2	Container 5s 43	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Cuba R R 5s '52	51¼	51¼	51¼
5	Dayton P&L 3¼s '60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
20	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	87½	87	87½
5	D & R G 4½s '36	28¾	28¾	28¾
6	D & R G 4s '36	26½	26½	26½
9	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	15½	15	15
2	D Main & Ft D 4s'35 ct	7	7	7
3	Det Ed 5s '52	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
8	Det Ed 4½s '61	114¾	114¾	114¾
2	Det Ed 4s '65	110¾	110⅝	110¾
4	Det Ed 3 s '66	105	105	105
5	Dow Chem 3s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
5	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	109	109	109
18	Erie rfg 5s '67	70¾	70⅜	70⅜
6	Erie rfg 5s '75	71½	71	71
1	Erie 1st 4s '96	99½	99⅜	99⅜
3	Erie gen lien 4s '96	78½	78⅛	78½
2	Erie cv 4s '53 A	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
1	Erie cv 4s 53 B	81	81	81
2	Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	104	104	104
21	Fla'E Cst 5s '74	12¾	12	12
12	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103	103	103
5	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	77	77	77
19	Goodrich 4¼s '56	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
4	Goodrich 6s '45	104¾	104½	104½
12	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¾	104½	104½
5	Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	105½	105⅜	105⅜
2	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	114	114	114
42	Gt Nor 4s'46 G	127½	125¾	125¾
17	Gt Nor 4s'46 H	109¾	109⅜	109¾
13	Gt Nor 3¾s'67	95⅛	95	95
1	G Bay & W deb B	12	12	12
1	Gulf St Util 4s'66	103	103	103
5	Gulf St Util 4½s'46	104½	104¼	104½
2	Hockg V 4½s'99	119	119	119
16	Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	102½	102½	102½
1	Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
22	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	62	61½	61¾
7	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	27⅞	27¼	27⅞
23	Ill Cen 4s'53	74½	72½	72½
9	Ill Cen 4¾s'66	65¼	63¾	63¾
1	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	71	71	71
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	69	69	69
2	Ill Steel 4½s'40	107	107	107
5	Inland Stl 3¾s'61	106½	106¼	106¼
2	Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
1	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	63½	63½	63½
8	Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
9	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	32¼	31¾	31¾
6	Int Gt Nor 5s'56 B	31¼	31	31
20	Int Hydro El 6s'4	82¼	81¼	81¾
1	Int Paper 6s'55	98½	98½	98½
3	Int Paper 5s'47	101¼	101¼	101¼
168	Int T&T cv 4½s'39	91½	91⅛	91½
2	Int T&T 4½s '52	70	70	70
9	Int T&T 5s '55	76	75⅛	75¼
2	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6	KCFtS&M 4s '36	49	49	49
1	K C South 5s '50	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
2	K C South 3s '50	84⅛	84	84⅛
1	K C Term 4s '60	109	109	109
2	Kans G&E 4½s '80	104	104	104
12	Lac Gas 5½s '53	60¼	60	60
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59⅝	59½	59⅝
13	Lac Gas 5s '39	96	95⅞	95⅞
3	LS&MS 3½s '97	103	102⅞	103
65	Lautaro Nit inc '75	35¼	35	35⅛
1	Leh & NY 4s '45	81½	81½	81½
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	63	63	63
7	Leh Val 4s 2003	52	51⅞	51¾
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	125	125	125
13	Loews 3½s '46	100	100	100
2	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	103	102⅞	102⅞
14	Lorillard Co 5s '51	120	120	120
5	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	109	109	109
3	Louis & N un 4s '40	107	107	107
25	L & N Pad & M 4s '46	109½	109¼	109¼
2	Maine Cen 4s '45	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
10	Manat Sug 7½s '42	70	70	70
8	Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	71	70½	71
20	Manhat Ryss'90	42¼	42	42½
4	Market St Ry 7s '40	100	99½	99½
3	McCrory Strs 5s '51	105⅝	105	105
6	McKes & Rob 5¼s '50	104	103⅞	104
1	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7	Mil El Ry & L 5s '61 B	102	102	102
10	M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	12	12	12
1	MSP & SS Marie 5s '38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	MSP & SS Mar 5½s '78	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	MSP & SS M cn 4s '38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	Mo Pac 5¼s '49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mo Pac 5s '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mohawk&Mal 4s '91	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	MonWPaPSer 4½s '60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	MonWPaPSer 5s '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nt RRMex 4s '51 asd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Natl Steel 4s '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	NEngT&T 4½s '61 B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	NO P S 5s '55 B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	N Orl Term 4s '53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	N OrleNE 4½s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	NO Tex&M 5s '54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	NOTex&M 5½s '54 ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	NOTex&M 5s '35 A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	NOTex&M 5s '56 B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	NYC rfg 5s 2013	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	NYC cn 4s '98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	NYC 3¾s '46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	NYC 3¾s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	NYC & HR 3½s '97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	NYC Le Sh 3½s '98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	NY Chi & St L 5s '78	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	NY Ch & St L 5½s '74A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	NY Ch & St L 4½s '78	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	NY Ch & St L 4s '46	104½	104¼	104½
4	NY Ch &St L 4s '37	100⅛	100	100
11	NY Edis 3¼s '65	101½	101¼	101¼
2	NY Edis 3¼s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	NY G El H&P 4s '49	113¼	113¼	113¼
8	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	40½	40¼	40¼
1	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
6	NYNH &H 4½s 67	40½	40½	40½
1	NYNH &H 4s '56	36½	36½	36½
8	NYNH&H 5s '37	20	20	20
4	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	21	20⅝	20¾
1	NY O & W gen 4s '55	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1	NY Ry 6s '56 st	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	NY Steam 5s '56	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
11	Niagara Sh 5½s'50	103	103	103
4	Norf Sou 5s '61A	26½	26	26½
11	Norf & W 4s '96	117¼	116⅞	117¼
1	Nor Am Co 5s '61	104½	104½	104½
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
7	Nor Pac 6s 2047	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
10	Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
9	Nor Pac 4s '97	105⅛	105	105⅛
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	75	75	75
6	Ohio Ed 4s 65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3	Ohio Pub Svc 7 47	111½	111½	111½
20	Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
20	Otis Steel 4½s 62	91¼	91	91
14	Pac Gas&El 3¾s 66	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Pac G&E 3¾s 61	103½	103½	103½
10	Pac Gas&El 4s 64	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2	Panhandle EP 1st4s 52	99¼	99¼	99¼
8	Para Bway 3s 55 ct	67	67	67
16	Para Pict 6s 55	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2	Parmelee T 6s 44	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
2	Pen P&Lt 4½s 81	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
8	Pen Co 4s 63	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
11	Pen RR gen 4½s 81	108⅛	108	108
9	Pen RR 4½s 84 E	108⅜	107⅞	108
15	Penn RR 4½s deb 70	103	102½	102¾
10	Pen RR 4s 48	113½	113½	113½
10	Pen RR 3¾s 70	100	99⅞	100
13	Pen RR 3¾s 52	106	105⅝	105⅝
3	Peo GL&C Chi 6s 43	119	119	119
1	Pere Marq 4½s 80	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
8	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
13	Phila Co 5s 67	99¼	98¾	99
10	Phil Elec 3½s 67	103¾	103⅝	103¾
5	Phil Read C&I 6s 49	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1	PR Read C&I 5s 73	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
4	Philippine Ry 4s 37	25¼	25	25
5	PCC & SL 5s'75 B	117	117	117
5	PCC & St L 4½s'77	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	62¼	61¾	61¾
5	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	21⅛	21	21
3	Radio Keith 6s'41	109⅝	109½	109½
4	Reads 4½s'97 A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6	Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	94½	94⅛	94½
12	Rem Rand 4¼s'56	107½	107¼	107½
12	Repub Steel 5½s'54	118	116⅝	116⅝
5	Repub Steel 4½s'61	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
4	Repub Steel 4½s'56	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
8	Repub Steel 4½s'50	108½	108	108½
2	Revere Cp&B 4½s'56	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3	Rio Gr W clt 4s'49	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
2	R I Ark&La 4½s'34	18	17⅞	17⅞
1	StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	74⅝	74½	74½
4	StLIM&S4sR&G'33ct	73	72½	72½
1	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	22	22	22
28	StLSF4½s'78ctf st	21	20½	20½
1	St L S F 4s'50 A	24½	24½	24½
14	St L S F 4s'50 A ct	21¼	21	21
1	SanAntPubSv 6s '52	110¼	110¼	110¼
2	San Diego G&E 4s'65	109	109	109
2	Schulco 6½s '46	27	27	27
56	Seab A L cn 6s '45	15⅜	15⅛	15½
5	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	15	14⅞	14⅞
5	Sea AL rfg 4s'59	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
20	Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	8⅛	8	8
1	Shell Un 3½s '51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
14	So Bell T&T 3½s 62	100	100	100
1	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7	So Cal Gas 4½s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3	Sou Pac 4½s '68	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
5	Sou Pac 4½s '81	85⅜	85⅛	85⅛
27	So Pac 4½s '69	86⅝	86	86
1	So Pac rfg 4s '55	107	107	107
8	So Pac 3¾s '46	100⅛	99¾	100⅛
13	So Pac 4s'49 Ore '77	95	94½	95
3	So Ry 6½s '56	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
3	So Ry gen 6s '56	95½	95½	95½
16	So Ry cn 5s '94	105⅛	105	105⅛
7	So Ry gen 4s '56	73	73	73
8	So Ry 4s St L '51	98½	98	98
5	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Staley Mfg 4s '46	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	98	98	98
6	Studebaker 6s '45 cv	107	106¼	107
3	Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	94½	94	94½
14	Tex Corp 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	103	103	103
1	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5	Tex P-MP T 5½s '64	109½	109½	109½
12	Third Av aj 5s '60	17⅛	17	17
1	Third Ave 4s '60	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
3	Tide W As O 3½s '52	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	TSt L&W 4s '50	99	99	99
3	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
7	Un Pac 3½s '70	97	96⅞	97
5	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
13	Unit Drug 5s '53	97	96½	96½
4	U Rub 5s '47	107¼	106⅞	106⅞
2	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	99⅞	99½	99⅞
3	Utah P&L 5s '44	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6	Util P&L 5s '59	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
1	VerCPac4½s asd '34	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	Va El & Pow 4s '55A	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	105¼	105	105
10	Va&SW cn 5s '58	96½	96⅛	96⅛
7	Wabash 1st 5s '39	91½	91⅛	91⅛
4	Walker H 4½s '45	106¼	106	106¼
13	Walwrth 4s '55	81⅛	81	81⅛
1	Warner Bros 6s '39	95	95	95
1	West Md 5½s '77 A	107¼	107¼	107¼
311	West Md 4s '52	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	West Pac 1st 5s '46	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
3	West Un 5s '38	101¼	101¼	101¼
12	Western Un 5s '51	91¼	90⅞	91¼
4	Western Un 4½s '50	91¼	91	91
15	Western Un 5s '60	89⅞	89⅝	89⅝
1	West Shore 4s 2361	92½	92½	92½
1	Wilson & Co 4s '55	102¼	102¼	102¼
11	Youngst S&T 4s '61	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
26	Youngst S&T 3¾s '51	142	140½	142
7	Abitibi P & P 5s '53	97¼	97	97
24	Argentine 4s '72	93¼	93	93¼
16	Argentine 4½s '71	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Arg 6s '59 Oct	100 23-32	100 23-32	100 23-32
18	Arg 6s 1960 Sept	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
100	Arg 6s 1960 Sept	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10	Australia 4½s '56	102¾	102⅛	102¾
10	Brazil 8s '41	53¾	54¼	54¼
19	Brazil 6½s '26-57	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
6	Brazil 6½s '27-57	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
9	Brisbane 5s '57	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Buenos A3d6s'60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
19	Buen A 4½s '77	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
3	BuenA4½sAug'76	83	83	83
2	BuenA4¾sApr '76	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
14	Buen A 4½s4¾s '75	86⅛	85⅞	86⅛
8	Buenos A 6s '61 st	90	89	90
2	Buen A 6½s '61st	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1	Canada 5s '52	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
8	Canada 5s '60	107¼	107⅛	107¼
10	Canada 3¼s '61	99¾	99⅝	99¾
12	Canada 3s '67	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
6	Canada 2¾ '44	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5	Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
3	Chile 7s '42	21	21	21
2	Chile 6s '60	20	20⅛	20⅛
5	Chile 6s '61 Feb	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
3	Chile 6s '63	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜
10	Chilean Mun 7s '60	16	16	16
3	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
1	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
17	Copenhag 5s '52	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4	Costa Rica 7s '51	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
13	Cuba 5½s '45	67⅜	66⅞	66⅞
4	Cuba 4½s '49	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3	Denmark 6s '42	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5	Denmark 5½s '55	102⅝	102½	102⅝
50	Denmark 4½s '62	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Finland 6s '45	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2	Ger Gov 5½s '65	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
1	Gt Con El P Jap 7s '44	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
20	Greek 6s '68	35	35	35
1	Hamburg St 6s '46	24	24	24
1	Hung Mun 7½s '45	23½	23½	23½
5	Ital Cr Cons 7s '47 B	83½	83½	83½
5	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	73	73	73
11	Japan 6½s '54	93½	93⅛	93¼
3	Japan 5½s '65	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
16	Kreuger&T 5s '59 ct	28½	28¼	28½
2	Medellin Mun 6½s '54	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	Mex 4s 04 asd '54	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
7	Milan City 6½s'52	72	72	72
1	Minas Ger 6½s'58	30	30	30
2	Nord Ry 6½s'50	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1	Norway 4¼s'65	102½	102½	102½
1	Norway 6s'43	106½	106½	106½
10	Norway 4s'63	99	99	99
9	Orient Dev 6s'53	78⅝	78½	78⅝
10	Oslo City 4½s'55	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	Uanama 5½s'53	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	Par-Orl RR 5½s'68	92	92	92
5	Pernambuco 7s'47	27½	27½	27½
5	Peru 1st 6s'60	19½	19½	19½
9	Poland 7s'47	73⅜	73	73¼
2	Poland 6s'40	57	57	57
3	Porto Alex 8s'61	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
1	Prague 7½s'52	98	98	98
2	Queensld 6s'47	111½	111½	111½
2	Rhein-Ruhr W 6s'53	25½	25½	25½
1	Rhine West 6s'55	25½	25½	25½
2	Rio Gr do Sul 8s'46	32¾	33⅛	33¾
5	Rio Gr do Sul 6s'68	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1	Roumania Inst 7s'59	40½	40½	40½
7	Sao Paulo St 8s'50	35⅝	35½	35½
3	Sao Paulo St 7s'56	32½	32½	32½
13	Sao Paulo St 7s'40	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
8	Sao Paulo S 6s'68	29	28⅝	29
3	Tokyo City 5½s '61	77½	77½	77½
2	Tokyo City 5s '52	68	68	68
9	Tyrol Hy El P 7½s '55	100½	100½	100½
1	Un Stl Wk 6½s '47 A	30½	30½	30½
11	Uruguay 6s '60	69½	68⅝	68⅝
2	Uruguay 6s '64	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
3	Yokohama 6s '61	80½	80	80½

Bond sales (in dollars) July 29, 4,032,000; Previous day, 5,415,600; Week ago, 6,686,-000; Year ago, 11,604,000; Two years ago, 10,146,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,450,779,300; Year ago, 2,061,111,000; Two years ago, 1,-939,467,000.

Lower Copper Metal Price Seen Likely; Surplus Stocks Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Excepting two factors—a general war in Europe and printing-press money in the United States—lower copper metal prices are believed inevitable by Percy E. Barbour, writing in The Annalist, New York.

"After a year of monthly reductions in world stocks," says the Annalist, "May, 1937, showed an increase of 5085 tons and June an increase of 10,317 tons. This would not necessarily be disconcerting of itself.

"The increase in visible stocks in May and June coupled with the fact that the acceleration in demand in Europe has been too fast to be long sustained, plus the vicious labor troubles in this country, plus the well-recognized slowing down in our domestic business, plus the accelerating copper production the world over, indicate that further increases in stocks may be expected.

"There is ample production abroad to take care of the increased foreign demand and there is ample productive capacity at home to take care of any possible increase in domestic demand. This is true not only of ore reserves but also of mine, plant and refining capacity."

In the matter of production control, Mr. Barbour says that "in order to avoid cutthroat competition it is imperative that an international cooperative production agreement be at all times in effect or ready to be put into effect at any moment. Neither is that easy to do, because the situation is a variable one, as corporate plans and construction programs develop, and the history of cartels is not altogether happy."

Air Reduction Has Best Quarter Ever

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Air Reduction Company earned 90 cents a share on capital stock outstanding, for the second three-month period of 1937. Net income was $2,289,498 after estimated federal taxes, the largest quarterly earnings in the history of the company. Net income in 1936 was $1,902,245, or 75 cents a share on about 10,000 less shares outstanding.

Gross sales of the company, less discounts, returns and allowances in the second quarter of 1937 were $8,360,976, compared with sales of $7,041,509 in the corresponding quarter of 1936 and $7,418,779 in the first quarter of 1937.

At a meeting of the directors these changes were made in the official organization: F. B. Adams, formerly chairman of the board of directors, was elected chairman of the executive committee; C. E. Adams, formerly president of the company, was elected chairman, continuing to have general charge, control and supervision of all the business and operations of the company; A. R. Ludlow, formerly first vice-president, was elected vice-chairman; C. S. Munson, formerly vice-president, was elected president; C. DeW. Gibson, formerly assistant vice-president, was elected vice-president in charge of sales; W. C. Keeley, formerly assistant vice-president, was elected vice-president.

Canadian Nat'l Rys. Revenues Increase

MONTREAL (CP)—Increase of $4,192,908 in net revenue of Canadian National Railways for the six months ended June 30 compared with the corresponding period last year is shown in a current statement. Increase in net revenue for June amounted to $425,746.

Increase in operating revenues for the first six months of the current year over last year totaled $9,534,886 with the figures at $94,996,314 against $85,461,428. Operating revenues for June were $16,091,901, compared with $14,739,765 a year ago, indicating an increase of $1,352,136.

Operating expenses for the six months stood at $88,328,366, compared with $82,986,388 last year and for the month the figures were $15,-656,713 against $14,703,323. After deducting expenses, net revenue amounted to $6,667,948 for the half year and $435,188 for the month, against $2,475,040 and $9,442, respectively, a year ago.

Corn Plunges 4c In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—Corn plunged down in some cases four cents a bushel, the extreme permissible limit for any 24 hours on today's market.

Unusually favorable prospects of the 1937 domestic corn crop formed the basis for heavy selling, and the December future representing the new crop tumbled to a fresh bottom for the season.

At the close, corn was 1¾-4 cents under yesterday's finish, Sept. 93⅞, Dec. 70-70⅛, wheat 1¼-1⅛ down, Sept. 1.17-1.17⅛, Dec. 1.18⅞-1.19, and oats ⅝ to 1 cent off.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
Sept.	1.17¾	1.18⅜	1.17	1.17	—.01½
Dec.	1.19⅝	1.20⅜	1.18⅝	1.19	—.01¼
May	1.23⅛	1.23⅝	1.20⅝	1.20⅝	—
Corn					
Sept.	.97¼	.97⅛	.93⅝	.93⅝	—.04
Dec.	.71¾	.73⅞	.70	.70	—.01⅛
May	.73⅝	.74	.71⅛	.71⅝	—
Oats					
Sept.	.30⅛	.30⅛	.29⅝	.29⅝	—.00⅝
Dec.	.32½	.33⅛	.31⅝	.31⅝	—.01
May	.34⅛	.34⅝	.33⅝	.33⅝	—
Rye					
Sept.	.82⅝	.83	.81⅝	.81⅝	—.01
Dec.	.83⅝	.84⅝	.83⅝	.83⅝	—.00⅝

McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—For the second quarter of the year McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. and subsidiaries, showed net income of $301,209, equal to 50 cents a share on 600,000 common shares, compared with $204,906 or 36 cents a share on 568,099 shares in the like period last year.

9 P. C. Rise in Lamb Crop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The 1936 lamb crop of the United States was 9 per cent larger than that of 1935.

General Telephone Income Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of the General Telephone Corporation and subsidiaries for the year to June 30 amounted to $1,336,021, after interest, depreciation, federal income taxes and other charges, compared with $1,061,585 in the previous year. Gross revenues for the period aggregated $12,529,970.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup Mfg B	4	4	4
100	Agfa Ansco	27	27	27
100	Air Devices	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
150	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	74	72⅞	72⅞
100	Alles Fisher	3	3	3
150	Alum Co Am	147	147	147
100	Alum Co pf (6)	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
200	Alum Ltd	115	114½	115
100	Am Box Board (.25g)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
200	Am Capital A	6½	6½	6½
800	Am Centrifugal	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
425	Am Cit P&LA (3h)	35	34⅝	34⅝
100	A CitP&LA ww(3¾h)	35	35	35
300	AmCitP&LB (.20g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	33½	33	33½
100	Am Fork & Hoe (1a)	19½	19½	19½
800	Am Gas & El (1.40)	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝
125	Am G&E pf (6)	109⅜	109	109
200	Am Gen	10½	10⅛	10⅛
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	31	31	31
100	Am Hard Rub	24½	23½	23½
100	Am Laun Mch (.80)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
100	Am Lt&T (1.20a)	19	19	19
200	Am Maracaibo	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Am Seal Kap	8⅝	8	8
2000	Am Sup Power	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Anch Post F	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Ang Wupp (.20g)	6	6	6
400	Ark Nat Gas	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500	Ark Nat Gas A	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
300	Ark Nat Gas pf	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	As G&El	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600	As G&El A	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	As G&El war	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	As G&El pf	21¾	21⅛	21⅛
100	Atl Cst Line Co(2¼e)	53	53	53
500	Atlas Corp war	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
200	Atlas Ply (1¼g)	26⅛	26	26
100	Austin Silver M	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Automat Prod	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Auto V Mach (¼a)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Avery & Sons	9	9	9
110	Axton Fis A	23½	23	23½
500	Baldwin Rubber (½)	14½	14	14⅛
300	Bardstown Dis	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
300	Barium Sta Stl	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
300	Beech Airc	3	3	3
300	Bell Airc	16	15⅞	15⅞
100	Bellanca Airc	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Berk & Gay Furn	2	2	2
700	Bliss E W	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
100	Blue Ridge (.15g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Blumenthal S	19	18	18
100	Bowmn Blt H 2 pf	4	4	4
300	Braz T&L (.90g)	27¼	27¼	27¼
400	Brewster Aero	5	4⅞	5
300	Bridgept M (½g)	17¼	16⅞	17⅛
100	Brill A	10	10	10
200	Brill B	4⅛	4	4
100	Brown F&W (.90g)	12	12	12
100	Brown F Dist	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	23½	23½	23½
100	Cab & Wire B	⅛	⅛	⅛
1100	Can Marc Wire	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Carib Syn (⅛g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Carman B	8	8	8
100	Carnegie Met	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Carrier Corp	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜
200	Carter (J W) (.40g)	8½	8⅜	8⅜
200	Casco Prod (2⅜g)	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
1100	Cen & Sw Ut	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
1300	Cent St El	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
75	Cen St El 6% pf	16	16	16
25	Cen St E 7% pf	32	32	32
100	Centrif Pi (.40)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Chi Riv&Mach (.30g)	17½	17⅜	17⅜
300	Chief Cons	1	⅞	1
75	Childs pf	81	81	81
4500	Cities Service	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
100	Cit Serv pf	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
40	Cit Serv B pf	41	41	41
100	City Auto stpg (.30g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
300	Claude Neon Lts	2½	2⅜	2⅜
200	Cleve Tract	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
300	Club Al Uten	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Colon Develop A	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
5500	Colon Devel cv pf	4⅛	4	4⅛
600	Colo Fuel & I war	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	Colts Pat F (1⅝g.)	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
25	Colum G&E pf (5)	70	70	70
1100	Colum O & E	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
200	Comwlth Edis (5)	116⅝	115	115
1200	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Comm Pw & Lt 1 pf	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
100	Comm Pub Svc (1a)	27	27	27
2800	Cons Cop Min	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	76	76	76
20	Con G&E Bal pf (5)	112¼	112¼	112¼
300	Cons Royalty (.30)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Cons Stl Corp	10	10	10
300	Cont Oil Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cont Roll & Stl	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
100	Cooper-Bess	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
7400	Cord Corp	4⅛	4	4
300	Cosden Petro	5⅛	5	5
300	Creole Pet (⅝g)	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜
400	Croft Brewing	¾	¾	¾
300	Crown C Pet	2	2	2
100	Crown Drug	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1000	Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Dayton Rub	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
300	Dayton Rub A (3k)	27½	27½	27½
300	Dejay Strs	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
10	Dennison Mfg 1 pf	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
3300	Derby Oil	8	7⅝	8
50	Derby Oil pf (2k)	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
100	Det G&M pf (1.20)	17¼	17¼	17¼
800	Det Gray Ir (.04)	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
100	Det Paper Prod (¼)	6	6	6
200	Det Stl Prod (⅞g)	48	47½	47½
200	Diamond Shoe	23	23	23
100	Draper Corp (2.40a)	80	80	80
300	Duro Test (.40)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
500	Eagle PichLead(.20g)	20	19⅞	19⅞
100	East Gas & F	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
150	East G & F 6% (3)	49	48½	49
2000	East G&Fpr pf (4½)	61½	61½	61½
200	EastSta Corp	8	8	8
100	Edis Br Strs (1)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
10300	El Bond & Sh	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
800	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	74	74	74
100	El Pow As (.15g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Electoral vtc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Emp G & F 7% pf	51	51	51
200	Emsco D&Equip (1)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1700	Equity Corp	2	1⅞	1⅞
50	Eureka Pipe (4)	32½	32½	32½
500	Evans Wallo	9	9	9
100	Ex-Cell-o Corp (.40g)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
800	Falstaff Brew	10	10	10
100	Fanny Farmer (⅛g)	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
200	Ferro Enam (⅜g)	44⅛	44	44
10	Fst Nat St 1 pf (7)	112	112	112
200	Fisk Rub	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
100	Fla P & L $7 pf	47½	47½	47½
700	Ford M Can A (1)	24	23⅞	23⅞
50	Ford M Can B (1)	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	Frankl Ray	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	Fruehauf Trlr (.30g)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
150	Froedt't Gev pf(1.20)	17	16⅞	16⅞
300	Gen Alloys	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
100	Gen El Ltd (.643g)	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
100	Gen Fireprfg (.55g)	23	23	23
200	Gen Invest	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Gen Tel (⅛g)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
600	Gen T & Rub	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
100	Gilbert (AC)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gorh Mfg vtc (2⅛g)	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
800	Grand Nat Films	3⅛	3	3
100	Grand Rap V (1)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	Gray Tel P S (1)	9	9	9
40	Gt Atl & P nv (6a)	90	89¾	90
100	Gulf Oil (⅛g)	58	58	58
200	Hall Lamp (.20g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Harvard Brew	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Hat Cor Am B (.60g)	10	10	10
300	Hearn D Strs (1.65g)	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
300	Hecla Min (.45g)	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛
100	Heyden Chem (2)	44	44	44
200	Hoe (R) & Co A	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
300	Holling Gold (.65a)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
25	Horn & Hard (2)	32½	32½	32½
400	Hud Bay M&S (⅜g)	31	30⅜	30⅜
1000	Humble Oil (1⅛)	82⅞	82	82
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
50	Ill Zinc (⅜g)	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
700	Imp Tll Can (⅛a)	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
100	Imp Tb Br (.845g)	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
100	Ind Ter Ill A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10	Ind Svc 7%	27	27	27
25	Indus Finan pf	18	18	18
1000	Ins Co N Am (2a)	70	70	70
300	Int Hyd-El pf	33	32⅛	32⅛
400	Internat Pet (1⅛a)	35⅜	35⅛	35¼
300	Inter Prod	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
400	Inter Radio (.35g)	14¼	14	14¼
100	Inters Home Eq (.44)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Inters Hos (2½)	37	37	37
1600	Invest Roy (.06a)	½	½	½
150	Iron Firem vtc (1.30)	24	23¾	24
300	Ital Superpow deb rt	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Ital Superpow A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Jacobs Co (⅛g)	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛
100	Jeannette Gla	6	6	6
100	Kingsb Brew	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600	Kingston Prod (.40)	5⅛	4⅞	5
100	Knott Corp (.30g)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
700	Lake Shore M (4a)	50	49⅝	49⅝
100	Lakey Fdy & M	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1700	Lehigh C&N (.30)	9⅜	9¼	9¼
400	Leonard Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Lion Oil (1a)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
300	Lit Bros	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Locke Stl Ch (.80)	16	15⅞	16
300	Lockheed Airc	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
100	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	11¼	11⅛	11¼
20	Long Is L pf (7)	80	80	80
500	Louis L&E (.40)	13	13	13
400	McWill Dredg (1⅛g)	20½	20	20
300	Majestic Rad&T	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Marion St Shov	14	14	14
600	Massey Harris	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
50	Mead John (3a)	124½	124½	124½
300	Memph N Gas (.10g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Mesabi Iron	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Mexico-Ohio Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Mich Bumper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Michigan G & O	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
200	Mich Stl T (⅛g)	16	15⅝	16
1000	Mid St Pet A vtc	5	4⅞	5
25	Midvale (2g)	83½	83½	83½
100	Molybdenum	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
70	Montg Ward A (7)	141	141	141
25	Moody In ptc pf (3)	34¼	34¼	34¼
100	Mount Prod (.60)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Nachman Sprg (1½)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
300	Nat Bellas Hess	2	2	2
1100	Nat Cont (⅛g)	12⅛	11⅞	12
100	Nat Rub Mch	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
500	Nat Service	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Nat Sug Ref (2)	24½	24½	24½
100	Nat Un Rad	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Nebel	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Nehi Corp (1g)	52	52	52
500	NH Clock (1⅛)	26⅛	25	26⅛
100	NJ Zinc (2a)	80	80	80
200	NY Auction	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
10	NY Wat Svc pf	30	30	30
1800	Niag Hud Pow	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
30	Niag Hud P 2 pf (5)	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
100	Nipissing Mns (⅛g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Noma Elec (.40g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	Nor Am Lt & Pow	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Nor Am L&P pf	56	56	56
200	Nor Am Ry A (1⅛g)	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
300	Nor European Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Nor St P A	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
375	Ohio Brass B (1⅛g)	60⅛	60	60⅛
10	Ohio Pub Svc pf A	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
200	Okla Nat Gas pf	30	30	30
300	Oldetyme Dist	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Pac G&E 1pf (1½)	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
100	Pac Pub Sev	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Pan-Am Air (1)	66	66	66
1300	Pantepec Oil	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1300	Parkersb R&R (.80g)	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝
10	Pat Plymouth M (1g)	38	38	38
100	Pender Gr B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2700	Pennroad (⅛e)	3⅛	3	3⅛
50	Pen P&L $7 pf (7)	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
50	Pa Salt	174½	172	174½
100	Pa Kate & Pow (4)	77	77	77
50	Pepperell (6a)	112	112	112
50	Perfect Circle (2a)	32	32	32
300	Pierce Govern (.30g)	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
400	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Pitt Pl Gl (4⅛g) xd	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛
100	Polaris Mng	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Potrero Sugar	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Powdr & Alex (.35g)	9⅛	9⅛	9
200	Premier Gld (.12a)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Pressed Met (2)	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
300	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Propper McCall	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Prosperity B	15	14⅛	14⅛
90	P S Ind $7 pr pf	54	53⅛	53⅛
40	P S Ind $6 pf	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛
150	Pu Sd P $5 pf (6⅛k)	73	72⅛	72⅛
150	Pu Sd P $6 pf	33⅛	33	33
150	Rwy & Lt Sec (.30g)	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛
50	Raym Conc (1a)	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
900	Red Bank Oil	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
800	Reiter-Foot	1	1	1
200	Reliance E&E (⅛g)	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
100	Reynolds Inv	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Richmond Rad	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Root Pet (⅛g)	7⅛	7	7⅛
300	Royal Type (4d)	107¼	103⅛	103⅛
200	Russeks F Ave (6)	12	12	12
400	Ryerson & Haynes	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛
100	St Regis Pap	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
500	Samson Unit	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Sec Corp Gen	3	3	3
100	Segal Lock	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Seiberling Rub	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
700	Selected Ind	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Select Ind cv (⅜k)	22	22	22
100	Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	96¼	96¼	96¼
150	Sel Ind pr pf (5½)	94½	94	94
300	Serversky Airc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Shattuck Denn	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
50	Sherwin-Wms (4a)	133	133	133
100	Simmons Har&Pt	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Simplicity Pat (⅛g)	11½	11½	11½
200	Solar Mfg (.20g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Sonotone	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Soss Mfg (½)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	South Pipe (.20g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Spen Ch Strs (1.05g)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
50	Stand Inv pf	43	43	43
100	St Oil Ky (1a)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
100	St Oil Neb (⅜g)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
500	St Pow & Lt	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
200	Stand Sil-Lead (.02g)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	St Stl Sprg (1g) xd	32	32	32
100	Stand Tube B	7	7	7
300	Starrett Corp vtc	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Stein (A) & Co (.90g)	21	20⅞	21
200	Sterl Alum Pr (⅛g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1000	Sterl Inc (.20a)	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
100	Stutz Mot Am	11	11	11
500	Sunray O'l (.15g)	4½	4⅛	4½
400	Swiss-Am El pf	117	117	117
200	Tastyeast A	1⅛	1	1
1200	Technicolor	28⅛	27¾	28⅛
200	Tech-Hugh G (.40a)	5	4⅞	4⅞
200	Texon Oil (.60)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
125	Thew Shovel	55½	54½	55½
200	Tilo Roof (1)	13½	13½	13½
50	Todd Ship (2)	73½	73½	73½
200	Trans-Lux (.20)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Transwest Oil	11	10⅞	11
200	Tubize Chat	22	22	22
200	Tung-Sol Lamp	8	8	8
2900	Unit Gas	10⅛	10	10⅛
100	Unit Gas war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Unit Gas pf (7)	115	115	115
1200	Unit Lt & Pow A	7⅛	7	7⅛
100	Unit Lt & P2cv pf	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
75	Unit Milk Pr (1⅛g)	28⅛	28	28
100	Unit Prof Sh pf (1)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Unit Shipyds B	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
125	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	87	86⅛	86⅛
100	Unit Specialties(1.40)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	US & Int Sec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	United Stores vtc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Unit Verde Ext (1g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1300	Unit Wall Pap (.11g)	4	3⅞	4
100	Univ Corp vtc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
10	Utica G&E pf (7)	91	91	91
200	Util Power & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Util P&L pf	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
50	Util & Ind pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
600	Utility Equit	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Van Norn MT (1.00)	25	25	25
100	Walker Min	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
800	Wayne Knit M	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Wesson B Br (.40a)	8	8	8
200	Wellington Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	Wentwth Mfg (.15g)	5	5	5
100	Wilms Oil-O-Mat	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	WisPLt⅞p(1.31¼k)	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
300	Wright Harg (.40a)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	Young Stl D (2⅛g)	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
300	Yukon Gold (.06g)	3	3	3

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	18.83	20.05
Affiliated F Inc	10.25	11.22
Amerex Hold	26.125	27.375
Am Business Shrs	1.21	1.33
Am Gen Equip Inc	1.07	1.20
Am Ins Stocks	5.25	6.00
British Type Inv	.56	.76
Broad St Inv	35.30	38.40
Bullock Fund	21.375	23.625
Can Inv Fund	4.50	4.90
Century Shrs Tr	25.74	27.67
Chain St Inv Corp	2.125	2.625
Chain St Investor	25.85	27.50
Dividend Shrs	1.97	2.13
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	22.46	24.37
Eaton & Howard Fd F	16.17	17.54
Equity Corp $3 pf	35.25	38.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	28.05	30.22
Fund Investors Inc	24.14	26.49
Gen Investors Tr	6.90	7.50
Incorp Investors	23.23	..
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	43.80	43.80
Maryland Fund	9.68	10.80
Mass Invest Tr	28.65	30.40
Mutual Invest	16.33	17.84
Nation Wide Voting	2.07	2.23
New England Fund	18.80	20.21
Northern Secur	73.00	83.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	6.125	7.625
Plymouth Fund Inc	.85	.96
Quarterly Income Sh	17.91	19.63
Railway & Light Sec	17.00	19.00
Railway Light Sec pf	103.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	1.40	1.55
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	9.75	11.75
Spencer Trask Fund	21.50	22.73
Stand Util Inc	.93	1.00
State Street Invest	116.00	119.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.88	.96
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.52	1.67
US El Lt & P Voting	1.02	1.10
Wellington Fund	18.76	20.58
World Investment Tr	9.00	9.78
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	7.80	8.375
Corp Tr A A mod	3.71	..
Corp Tr Acc Mod	3.71	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	6.60	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	2.35	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.47	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	3.23	..
Diversified Tr C	5.05	..
Diversified Tr D	7.55	8.35
Foundation Tr Shrs	4.90	5.25
Fund Tr Shrs A	6.32	7.00
Nation Wide Sec	4.50	4.60
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	59.375	63.625
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.77	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	3.55	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	3.49	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	3.29	..
Repres Tr Shrs	14.10	14.60
Super of Am Tr AA	2.76	..
Super of Am Tr BB	2.76	..
Super of Am Tr C	8.00	..
Super of Am Tr D	8.00	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.375	17.875
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.80	2.90
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	9.125	10.125
First Boston Corp	24.00	25.50
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	3.75	4.75

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Liq. value	Sales price		Liq. value	Sales price
Bonds			K-2	20.74	22.70
B-1	35.34	38.57	**Common Stocks**		
B-2	29.85	32.63	S-1	41.54	45.29
B-3	21.43	23.42	S-2	26.28	28.80
B-4	13.04	14.37	S-3	23.67	25.96
Preferred Stocks			S-4	12.47	13.61
K-1	25.72	28.01			

Boston Stocks

July 29, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumt	1	90c	90c	1
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	26	26	26	25½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	39½	39	39½	39½
..	Bos & Me B pf	10	10	10	..
..	B & M st A jt	10½	10½	10½	10½
..	Brown Durrell	4½	4½	4½	4½
.50a	Copper Range	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
..	East Mass St Ry	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8.00	Edison Elec	135	134¾	135	134¾
1.00	Emp Group	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1.87½d	Fl Nat Stores	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
.50d	Gilchrist	12	12	12	12½
..	Helvetia Oil	60c	60c	60c	55c
..	Isle Royale	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
1.40	Loew's Boston	17	17	17	17½
..	Maine Cent pf	53	53	53	54
..	Nat Tunnel	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
..	Narr Rac A	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
3.25d	N E Tel & Tel	118	117¾	118	117¾
..	North Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1.00d	Pac Mills	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	31⅛
.40	Shawmut Asso	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	13
..	Suburb Elec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2.00	Sub Elec Spf	30	30	30	..
.70d	Torrington	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1.00	Un Twist Drill	32	31	31	32½
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	87¼	86⅛	86⅛	87
..	Utah M & T	2	2	2	2
..	Warren Bros	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛

a Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Oct.	11.02	11.04	10.80	10.82	—.23
Dec.	10.92	11.04	10.79	10.79	—.24
Jan.	10.95	11.09	10.77	10.81	—.24
Mar.	11.00	11.11	10.86	10.89	—.24
May	11.16	11.16	10.93	10.93	—.27
July	11.04	11.04	10.94	10.94	—.27

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales		High	Low	Close
22	Ala Pow 5s'46	101	101	101
2	Ala Pow 5s '51	97½	97	97½
2	Ala Pow 4½s '67	84½	84½	84½
1	Ala Pow 5s '56	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	Alumin Co 5s '52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4	Am G&E 5s 2028	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
15	Am P&L 6s 2016	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
15	Am RollM 4s'45	103½	102 26-32	102 25-32
4	AppalElPw 5s'56	105	104⅞	104⅞
10	Appal Pow 5s '41	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Appal Pow 6s 2024A	113	113	113
15	ArkLouGas 4s '51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3	Ark P&L 5s '56	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
6	AsElec 4½s '53	53	52⅛	52⅛
3	AsG&E 5s '50	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛
1	AsG&E 5½s'77	50	50	50
3	AsG&E 5s'68	49	48⅛	48⅛
2	As G&E 4½s '49 C	48	47⅛	48
2	As T&T 5½s '55 A	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
3	Atlan Gas Lt 4½s '55	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5	Baldw Loc 6s '38 xw st	153	150⅛	150⅛
12	Bell T Can 5s '55 A	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
6	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	120	119⅛	120
2	Beth Stl 6s '98	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛
5	Birm El 4½s '68	88	88	88
5	Birming Gas 5s '59	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
5	Can Nor P 5s '53	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
9	Can Pac 6s '42	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Cedar Rap Mfg 5s '53	113	113	113
4	Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	104⅛	104	104
7	Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	102⅛	102	102⅛
33	Cen P&L 5s '56	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
2	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
18	Cen St El 5½s '54	57	56⅛	56⅛
4	Cen St El 5s '48	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
5	Chi Dist E 4½s '70	105	105	105
1	Chi J Ry &USY 5s '40	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5	Chi Pn Tool 5½s '42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	Chi Ry cod 5s '37	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
32	Cities Ser 5s '50	72⅛	71⅛	71⅛
5	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	69	69	69
3	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
1	Com'wl Ed 5s '33A	112½	112⅛	112½
11	Comw'l Ed 4s '81 F	106⅛	106	106⅛
8	Comw'l Ed 3¾s '65 H	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Commun P & L 5s '57	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
3	Commu P S 5s '60 A	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
26	Cont G & E 5s '58 A	87	86⅛	86⅛
3	Del El Pow 5½s '59	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	Det C Gas 6s '50 B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2	Det Int Br 7s '52 ct	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
7	East G&F 4s 56 A	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
10	Elec P&L 5s 2030	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
8	Empire Dis E 5s 52	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
25	Emp O&R 5½s 42	90⅛	90	90⅛
1	Erie Ltg 5s '67	105	105	105
1	Fstone Ct M 5s 48	105	105	105
1	Fstone Tire 5s 42	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Fla P&L 5s 54	94	94	94
4	Gatin P 5s 56	103	102⅛	102⅛
2	Gatin P 6s 41	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3	Gen W Wk 5s'43 A	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
10	Geo Pow 5s'67	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Geo P&L 5s'78	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
1	Hacken Wat 5s'77'A	104	104	104
6	Hall Pr 6s'47 A st	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	Idaho Pow 5s'47	110	110	110
1	Ill Nor Ut 5s'57	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2	Ill Pow&L 5s'56 C	96⅛	96	96
5	Ill Pow&L 5s'57	93	93	93
9	Ill Pow&L 6s'53	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	Ill Pow&L 5½s'54 B	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	Ind E 5s '51 C	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
1	Ing Svc 5s '63 A	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
15	Indnpls Gas 5s '52	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
6	Ind P&L 5s '57 A	105⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5	Int P Sec 6½s55C	67	67	67
5	Inters Pow 5s '57	54⅛	54	54⅛
6	Inters P Svc 4½s58	77⅛	74⅛	75⅛
3	Jackson Gas 5s '42 st	50	49⅛	49⅛
6	Jer CP&L 4½s '61 C	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4	Jer Cen P&L 5s '47 B	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10	Kan El Pow 3½s '66	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1	Kan Pow 5s '47 A	101	101	101
4	Ky Util 5½s '55 F	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Ky Util 5s '55 F	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1	Ky Util 5s '69 I	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1	Ky Util 6s '61 H	98	98	98
1	Lake S DP 3½s '66 A	98	98	98
11	Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	108⅛	108	108⅛
1	Lex Util 5s '52	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3	Lone Star G 5s '42	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
17	Lou P&L 5s '57	105⅛	105	105
5	Memph P&L 5s '48	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Metro Ed 4s '71	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Midland Val 5s '43	84⅛	83⅛	84⅛
3	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	Minn P&L 5s '78	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
8	Minn P&L 5s '55	103⅛	103	103
8	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
3	Miss Pow 5s '55	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
3	Mo Pub Svc 5s '47	71	71	71
4	Mont-Dak P 5½s '44	94	94	94
3	Nat Pub S 5s '78 ct	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
1	Neisner Bro 6s '48	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
5	NewAmstGas 5s '48	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
5	NEngG&E 5s '50	71	71	71
3	N Eng G&E 5s '47	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
27	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
3	N Eng Pow 5s '48	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
9	N Orl P S 6s '49 A	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
13	N Orl P S 5s '2 st	90⅛	90	90⅛
27	NY P&L 4½s '67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
17	NY St E&G 4½s '80	100	99⅛	100
4	Nor Am L&P 5½s '56	95	95	95
1	Nor Con Ut 5½s '48 A	55	55	55
8	Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66 C	104	103⅛	103⅛
1	Nor Ind PS 4½s '70 E	99	99	99
6	Nor'west P S 5s '57	94½	94⅛	94½
1	Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3	Ohio Pub S 5s '54D	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	102	102	102
40	OklaNatGas4½s'51A	98⅛	98½	98⅛
5	Okla P&Wat 5s '48	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1	Pac Inv 5s '48 A	99	99	99
14	Pac P&L 5s '55	75⅞	75½	75½
1	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
7	Pen Pub S 6s '47 C	99	99	99
7	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	94	94	94
4	Peop L&P 5s '79	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
10	Phila El P 5½s '72	111	110¾	111
1	Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
8	Potomac Ed 5s'56E	108	107⅛	107⅛
3	Pow Cor Can 4½s'59B	100	100	100
2	Pow Sec Corpds'49	98	98	98
2	Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	111¾	111¾	111¾
4	Pub S N Ill 5s'66C	105	105	105
4	Pub S N Ill 4½s80E	104	104	104
1	Pub Sv Okla 4s'66A	102	102	102
16	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	85⅛	84⅛	85⅛
7	Pub SdP&L4½s'50D	77⅛	77	77⅛
5	Queens Bor G5½s'52	99	99	99
5	Safe Har W 4½s '79	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Scripps 5½s '43	102½	102½	102½
9	S E P&L 6s 2025 A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	106⅛	105⅞	106
16	So Cal Ed 3¾s'60	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
2	So Cal Ed 3¾s'60 B	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	So Cal Ed 4s'60	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	So Ind Ry 4s'51	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
1	So'west L&P 5s'57 A	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	Stand G&E 6s '35	72	72	72
5	Stand G&E 6s '35 cv	72	72	72
1	Sta G&E 6s '35 vc ct	71	71	71
6	StandG &E 6s '51	72⅛	72	72
8	Stand G&E 6s '66	72⅛	72	72
2	Stand P&L 6s '57	70	70	70
1	Starrett Corp 5s '50	34	34	34
3	Superpwr Ill 4½s68	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
26	Tenn E P 5s 56	87	86	87
14	Tex El 5s 60	102	101⅞	102
1	Toledo Ed 5s 62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Twin CRT 5½s52A	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
13	Unit El NJ 4s '49	114	114	114
11	Unit L&P 6½s '74	80	80	80
4	Unit L&P 5½s '59	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	84	84	84
1	Unit L&Ry 6s '52 A	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2	Utah P&L 4½s'44	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	Virg Pub S 6s'46	95	95	95
5	Virg P S 5½s'46	97⅛	97	97
1	Virg Pub S 5s'50 B	92	92	92
8	Waldorf-Ast 5s'54	28	27⅛	27⅛
3	Wash Gas Lt 5s'58	106	105⅛	106
16	West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
2	W Un G&E 5½s '55 A	105	104⅛	105
3	Wis Min L&P 5s '44	106	106	106
8	Wis P&L 4s '66 A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
3	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	106	106	106
	Foreign Bonds			
1	Baden C Mun 7s '51	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
2	Cauca Val 7s '48	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
5	Cent Bk Ger 6s '52 A	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
20	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1	Com Pvt Bk 5½s '37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Danish Cons 5s 53	100⅛	99⅛	100⅛
1	Hanover City 7s 39	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
4	Kung-Ital Bk 7½s43	31	31	31
2	Isarco Hyd El 7s52	73	73	73
4	Medellin Col 7s 51	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1	Mendoza Pr 4s 51	83	83	83
1	Russ 5½s ctf 1921	1	1	1
1	Santiago Chile 7s 49	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
3	Stinnes 4s 46s 3d st	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
3	Unit El Svc 7s 56	70	70	70

(xd) Ex-dividend. (ex) First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (b) Including extra or extras. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year; no regular rate. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Telegraph Head Gives View

NEW YORK (AP)—At a meeting of directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company Roy White, president, said: "Our business is running at about the same volume as last year and as business turns upward Western Union's business will also follow an upward trend."

Brick Tugs Plying Down Hudson Are Prosperity Index

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Puffy little tugs tending flocks of brick barges on the Hudson River today tell the story of returning prosperity in the construction trades and the revival of large-scale building in the New York metropolitan area.

An old New York saying that prosperity can be gauged by the number of brick barges on the Hudson is given point by figures from the Brick Manufacturers Association, showing that from a low of 88,000,000 bricks in 1933, local production climbed to 330,000,000 last year. This year the brickyards expect to produce more than 400,000,000 units.

Water movement of bricks in the New York area results from the location of yards and kilns along the Hudson River, mostly from Beacon to Albany. The bricks are loaded on huge barges for transportation to the chief consuming points, and thus provide manufacturers with a slow but cheap means of getting their product to market.

Even though the clay products industry has benefited substantially from its low point of 1933, when operations were at only 7 per cent of capacity, the business of making bricks has a long way to go before the peak years of 1926 and 1927 are equalled in production statistics, according to J. H. Hansen, secretary of the Brick Manufacturers Association. At that time the metropolitan producers were putting out from 1,000,000,000 to 1,200,000,000 bricks a year, he said.

"For many years sales of brick here have closely paralleled the dollar volume of construction of buildings in New York City," Mr. Hansen added. "This correlation has given rise to the observation that movement of brick on river barges is an index of prosperity."

Tiles and other clay products follow the trend of brick in passing through cycles of activity. Brick prices still are much lower than in 1926, the banner year of building, contractors report.

While cargoes of brick have been increasing, sales of lumber also are said to have stimulated intercoastal shipments of wood products and attention has been centered upon the expected arrival of the steamship Andrea F. Luckenbach, of the Luckenbach Line, on August 7 with what is believed to be the largest lumber cargo ever loaded upon an American vessel.

Bound for yards at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the Andrea F. Luckenbach is said to be loaded with 10,990,890 gross board feet, or enough lumber to build a village of 1000 houses. The cargo was loaded at ports on the Columbia River. Several years ago the same vessel brought 8,600,000 feet of lumber into the New York district, setting what was said to be a record for that time.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Canada Wire & Cable pf	$6	..	Sep. 7	Aug. 20
Consumers Pub Serv Co 7% pf	87½c	Q	July 10	June 20
Deere & Co	$1	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Ontario Stl Products Co, Ltd 7% pf	$16	..	Sep. 16	Aug. 31
Poors & Co "A"	62½c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Extra				
Fairbanks Morse & Co	25c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 12
Initial				
Standard Brands Inc pf new	$1.12½	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Increased				
Illinois Zinc Co	50c	..	Aug. 31	Aug. 20
Ingersoll Rd Co	$1.50	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 9
Keiner-Williams Stm	$1	..	July 26	July 21
Lindsay Light & Chem Co	10c	..	Aug. 30	Aug. 9
Otis Elevator Co	40c	..	Sep. 20	Aug. 31
Irregular				
Illinois Zinc Co	50c	..	Aug. 31	Aug. 20
Interim				
Armstrong Cork Co	50c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Resumed				
Deere & Co	$1	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Regular				
Allied Laboratories, Inc	15c	..	Sep. 10	Oct. 1
Allied Prod "A"	43¾c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Amer Bk Note Co	25c	..	Sep. 13	July 1
do	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Am El Securities Corp	7½c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Anaconda Wire & Cable Co.	$1	..	Sep. 13	Aug. 13
Belden Mfg. Co.	15c	Q	Aug. 16	Aug. 5
Borden Co.	40c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Brach (E.J) & Sons	30c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Brooklyn Daily Eagle Prop Cp 6% pf	37½c	Q	Aug. 2	July 28
Chicago M O Co.	37½c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Connecticut Pwer	62½c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Consol Oil $5 pf	$1.25	..	Sept. 1	Aug. 16
Corrugated Paper Box Co,Ltd, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Deere & Co pf	35c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Dewey & Almy Ch	$1	..	Aug. 10	Aug. 5
do A	$1	..	Aug. 10	Aug. 5
Dominion Tar & Chem Co, pf, new	$1.37½	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 25
Electrogr Corp	35c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
do pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Electric Shareholders Corp pf	*$1.50	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 5
Fairbks Morse Co	25c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 12
do pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 12
Ford M (Can), A	25c	..	Sep. 18	Aug. 28
do B	25c	..	Sep. 18	Aug. 28
General Amer Corp	75c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Hecla Coal & Coke	1.50	Q	July 26	....
Hillman Coal & Coke Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 26	....
Holt (Henry) & Co, A	10c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 11
Illum & Pw Sec (35)	$1	Q	Aug. 10	July 31
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 14	July 31
Kresge (S S) Co	30c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 20
Midld Mu Life I	$2.50	Q	Aug. 2	July 28
New H Clock pf	$1.62½	Q	Aug. 2	July 28
New Jersey Zinc	50c	Q	Sep. 10	Aug. 20
Nonquitt Mills	$1	..	Aug. 12	July 27
Nor Warren $3 pf	75c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Ohio Pwer 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 5
Ogden Mine R R	$2.50	S	July 15	July 12
Oils & Industries	25c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
do pt pf	37½c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Okla G&E 6% pf	1½%	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
do 7% pf	1¾%	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Otis Elevator pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 20	Aug. 31
Pittsburgh Sub Water Co $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q	Aug. 10	Aug. 5
Pender (D) Gr, A	87½c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Poor & Co, A	37½c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Sagamore Mfg	$1.50	Q	Aug. 3	July 27
Tex Pac Coal&Oil	10c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 11
Wesson Oil & Sdft	12½c	Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 14
do pf	$1	Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 14
Westhse El & Mfg	$1	..	Aug. 31	Aug. 9
do 7% pf	$1	..	Aug. 31	Aug. 9

*Payable in cash or stock.

American Colortype Co.

The American Colortyping Company reported sales in the second quarter of 1937 totaling $2,062,267, compared with $1,872,598 in the same period of 1936. For the first six months of this year sales aggregated $4,915,252, against $4,084,560 in the corresponding half of last year.

Lewis Foundry & Machine Co.

The Lewis Foundry and Machine Company, subsidiary of the Blaw-Knox Company, has enlarged its Pittsburgh manufacturing facilities and floor space by about 50 per cent. An individual power substation has been installed for emergency use together with a powdered fuel system complete with handling apparatus.

Wonders of Research: A New Comet

July crammed with astronomical interest with Finsler's comet headlining the stellar news, occultation of Venus by moon is another highlight—Dust speck upsets weight calculations.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

July has been and still is, a month of intense astronomical interest. Latest stellar attraction to make its appearance on the celestial stage is Finsler's comet, calculated to increase in brilliance as it approaches to within some 50,000,000 miles of earthbound stargazers on Aug. 10. Already, keen eyes or enthusiastic imaginations report it "visible to the naked eye." If so, it is still an insignificant mite.

Dr. P. Finsler, a Swiss astronomer, reported discovery of the comet early in July, and this was quickly confirmed by Copenhagen, Harvard, Mt. Wilson, and Lick observers. On the basis of computations made by Leland Cunningham, Harvard Observatory, the comet is judged to be moving at the rate of five degrees daily across the sky, in a northward and slightly eastward direction. On Aug. 4, at midnight, it should be plainly visible to the naked eye about 15 degrees below the Pole Star.

Venus and the Moon

Aug. 3 will mark another unusual event, an occultation of Venus by the moon. But the hour chosen by the man in the moon for his rendezvous with Dame Venus, will spoil the show for many. The spot selected is with Dame eVnus will spoil the 2:15 a. m. The moon will be in the waning crescent phase, the dark edge overtaking Venus to throw a cloak of invisibility about her at nearly the full width of the moon away from the illuminated edge.

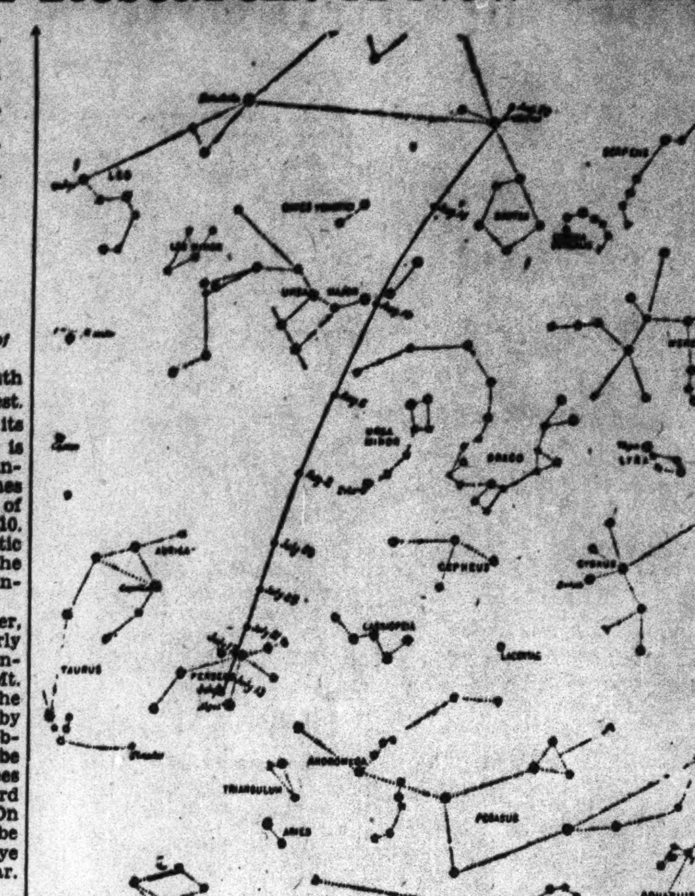
Because of the considerable apparent diameter of Venus as seen from the earth, the moon will take several seconds to blot it out, in contrast to the situation ocacsioned by the occultation or blotting out of a star when disappearance is instantaneous. The picture of a brilliant planet swallowed up in the cloak of a beautiful lunar crescent is one that will long be remembered—and not often repeated. Venus will appear again some 35 minutes later on the western edge, the illuminated edge, of the moon.

Jupiter is now at his best observing position. If a three or four inch 'scope is available it will well repay a night's watching to see the moons go through their gymnastic tumbles. The Nautical Almanac of the U. S. Naval Observatory gives a complete daily schedule of the moons with their times of occultation, eclipse and reappearance together with their transits across the planet's surface.

Saturn rises about 10 o'clock, due east, somewhat duller than average because of the small surface of the rings presented to the sun for light reflection.

Mars is climbing well over to the west in early evening hours. In another month it will be out of favorable observing position.

Venus is still rising about 1:45 a. m. Because of the fact that it is an inner planet, it is carried along by the sun in its eastward drift among the stars, and does not behave as do the outer planets, which drift westward in relation to the sun day by day. Jupiter, for example, is rising now two hours earlier than a month ago, whereas Venus is rising at almost the same time.



Hayden Planetarium

Path of Finsler's Comet

This Chart, Issued by the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum, Shows the Path of the New Finsler's Comet, Which Should Be Visible to the Unaided Eye Within a Few Days to Observers Throughout the United States. The Comet's Path Is in the Northern Sky, Where It Will Be Found in the Vicinity of the North Star. The Closest It Will Come to the Earth Is 50,000,000 Miles

Weight Calculations Upset by Dust Speck

A unit of weight growing daily more important to chemists dealing with minute quantities is a millionth of a gram or one gamma. A large dust particle weighs about one gamma and it is such particles which cause practical limitations to the further refinement of micro-chemical weighings. Too many dust particles settling on his delicate apparatus, the balance, will render the results valueless.

Reporting on the sensitiveness of such instruments and the errors that must be accounted for in microanalysis, Alsoph H. Corwin, of Johns Hopkins University, told the American Chemical Society at its annual meeting of some of the factors rendering unreliable readings. Vibration from a passing automobile or subway train was given as difficulty number one.

Likewise, heat from the body of the chemist or from visitors to the balance room may be recorded as weight. One company was even so naive, he said, as to advertise that it had a balance so sensitive it could weigh a beam of light. But a thermometer that jumped 10 degree every time the radio was turned on couldn't be relied on very much as an instrument for measuring temperature. In the same way, a balance which will record heat, light or the vibration of a passing automobile as weight is not very reliable.

But neither is it feasible to install every micro-balance in a dark, air-conditioned room with all dust excluded, the scientist reading his instrument through a telescope from a distance. Instead, knives have been prepared so sharp that the finest microscope is unable to detect their width. Upon these, the balance is oriented. But imagine the surprise of physicists when it was found that even these knives acted like cylinders large enough to see under a microscope, during the actual process of weighing.

It was found that this effect is due to the deformation of the knife by the weight of the tiny balance. Just as there is no such thing as an irresistible force, so there is no such thing as an immovable body. Even the hardest steel known to science can be deformed by the weight of these tiny balances, just as a rubber tire gives under the weight of an auto. But by proper manipulation, the balances may be used as instruments capable of measuring exactly how much a diamond or sapphire would be "squashed" by the weight of a dime.

Vermont Called Archaeological Field

William Ross, a painter in St. Albans, Vt., has discovered what he believes to be evidence of a pre-Indian civilization in the northern part of his state. He is chairman of the board of directors of the Champlain Valley Archaeological Society and has found what he believes to be authentic Folsom-type artifacts. These have been identified as indicating a civilization dating back to 15,000 or 20,000 B. C.—the close of the Ice Age. Mr. Ross, who has visited Indian sites all around Lake Champlain, declares:

"Vermont archaeologically hasn't been touched yet. If many of the village sites were properly unearthed, they would almost certainly reveal information of inestimable value to a proper understanding of primitive mankind. The remains of these ancient people are fast disappearing. Souvenir hunters and chance finders are gradually destroying all surface evidence of village and camp sites."

Russian Expedition Studies Arctic Currents

Russia's four polar over-winterers will endeavor to solve, among other scientific problems, a riddle first propounded by a Norwegian forerunner, the great Fritjof Nansen.

Forty-four years ago, while sailing poleward in his stout ship, the Fram, Nansen discovered a powerful sea current flowing from the Atlantic into the Arctic, at a depth of from 700 to 2300 feet. It was warmer and saltier than Arctic ocean water.

The four scientists on the floe will check the extent to which this current penetrates into the central part of the Arctic Ocean, and will also ascertain more accurately its depth and dimensions, states Tass.

Another unknown quantity in the question-book of the Arctic is the depth of the ocean's basin at the pole. It has been commonly asserted that it is 12,000 to 16,000 feet to the bottom, but nobody really knows. The four on the floe will try to get accurate soundings.

Uses of Coal Extended In Power and Heating

Coal may someday become the fuel for automobiles. Progress in research revealed at the fourteenth coal convention of the American Mining Congress in Cincinnati indicated that coal can now, by a process of distillation, be converted into gasoline at costs slightly greater than petroleum.

Research for the coal industry has entered many new fields, it was found at this meeting. Ralph A. Sherman, fuel engineer of the Battelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, reporting on the work of the Bituminous Research, Inc., stated that excellent results have been obtained in research in residential heating. It has found the proper size of coal for use in stokers, so that maximum efficiency may be obtained.

Results of the Illinois Geological Survey's program of coal research revealed by M. M. Leighton, chief of the survey, are leading to conservation of the nation's resources in an effective way. One such development to show this is a process for the use of the fine sizes of coal for smokeless briquets.

Wisconsin Codes

(Continued from Page 1)

state laws that followed the NRA in its general plan to stabilize industry and relieve unemployment by regulation of wages, hours, prices and other practices.

Code Authorities

The 1935 act was administered originally through a Recovery Administrator, and the codes promulgated for the various trades were under direct jurisdiction of Code Authorities.

But in January, 1936, when a Supreme Court interpretation of the statute held that all administrative orders must bear a reasonable relationship to the elimination of unfair methods of competition and unfair trade practices, and thus that wages, hours and prices could be regulated only when shown by evidence to bear a reasonable relationship to such methods and practices, the machinery was changed. Governor La Follette, by executive order, created a Trade Practice Commission of two, consisting of Lawrence C. Whittet and Fred M. Wylie, and a Trade Practice Review Board of nine members to hear appeals while the Code Authorities were succeeded by Trade Practice committees which took over the function of collecting and expending funds.

Nine Trades Involved

Thereafter nine codes, covering barbers, bowling alleys, cleaning and dyeing industries, masons, concrete and carpenter trades, painting, paperhanging and decorating, shoe rebuilding, window cleaning, crushed stone, sand and gravel and highway construction were revised into trade practice standards.

While the standards prohibited sales below cost, they did not comprise outright price fixing, Mr. Whittet explains, because nearly all prices in the industries affected have been maintained in varying amounts above the minimum.

Brings Labor Peace

In a report to the Governor he pointed out that workers in Milwaukee laundries went on strike several months ago, causing widespread unrest and a serious situation for a time, while in the cleaning and dyeing industry "all was serene and happy." There had been no labor troubles in any industry operating under trade practice standards, he pointed out.

"Had trade practice standards accomplished nothing more than the elimination of labor troubles within the industries having standards," Whittet's report said, "the return to these industries and the public as a whole has been worth many, many times the cost."

Fighting Forest Fires

Forest rangers carry 70-pound gasoline water pumps to remote forest fires on their backs.

Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

on what the two statesmen said to each other and thought, it is authoritatively stated that the British Governmen has made no basic change in its policy on matters on which the British and Italian viewpoints have clashed, there is nevertheless a strong feeling in informed circles here that Signor Grandi broached the subject of recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia and did not get a blunt refusal to consider it.

Nothing concrete has emerged yet, but it is certain that some people of influence here would regard it as "good business" to recognize the Italian conquest in exchange for definite withdrawal of volunteers from Spain. The first stage in such an arrangement would be to induce the League Assembly next September to give each country a free hand to do as it liked about recognition.

Simultaneously with the evident attempt to cultivate better relations with Italy, as manifested not only in the Grandi-Chamberlain talk, but in a recent speech by Naval Minister Duff Cooper, comes the information that Britain has renewed its attempts to revive the Locarno talks.

The latest proposal is that there should be an inquiry by experts into difficulties which stand in the way of agreement, notably how to decide when aggression has taken place and what is the bearing of the Franco-Soviet pact on France's situation.

Hopes of agreement are not considered exactly bright, but it is felt that European tension has relaxed sufficiently to make it worth while to re-establish contracts on this subject.

Spain, however, remains the chief object of British solicitude. Here, in addition to German-Italian objections against withdrawing volunteers, there has now arisen a new difficulty in the shape of the flat refusal by Soviet Russia to recognize General Franco as a belligerent, whether volunteers are withdrawn or not. If Moscow persists in this attitude, it will nullify the effect of any concessions by Italy and Germany.

Royal Gas Shelter Planned by British

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—Sir Philip Sassoon, First Commissioner of Works, told the House of Commons today Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament had been surveyed with the view of selecting gas-proof and bomb-proof shelters.

Preparation for putting plans into effect are under way, he said.

British Press Questions Royal Visit to Ireland

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Protest against the official arrangements that took King George and Queen Elizabeth to northern Ireland for a Coronation celebration that was marred by widespread political terrorism was voiced here today.

The Daily Mirror, referring to the peril involved in the visit yesterday, said:

"May we ask why it was thought necessary for the King and Queen to go to Belfast?"

The Times termed yesterday's events "childish ebullitions" but the Telegraph found it "difficult to speak with restraint."

Ulster Comments

Belfast newspapers commented indignantly on the outrages. The Northern Whig commented, "The idea behind the whole plan was to hurl defiance in the face of a King whom Ulster is proud to acknowledge but who is repudiated by republicans of every shade in southern Ireland."

The Belfast Telegraph said, the outbreaks "fill one with contempt and show the utter irreconcilability of the republicans," while the Belfast Newsletter called the border incendiarism and bombing "the work of a revolutionary organization which aims at ruling the whole of Ireland."

Investigate Explosion

Belfast police carried on an exhaustive inquiry of a powerful land mine which exploded near the route of the royal procession but had made no arrests in that connection.

The Ulster authorities declared the explosion, which occurred at a warehouse, was deliberately planned and executed but there was no official intimation it was an attempt on the life of the King.

Rather, it was thought, the terrorists had tried to damage the city's main power and light plant, which was near by.

Belfast authorities waited last night until the King and Queen were safely aboard the royal yacht and homeward bound before they announced:

Widespread Sabotage

"There was found in the hole caused by the explosion what looks like a bag of rags and which also contained some explosives. Explosives in the bag had been placed against a store and to the explosives was attached a considerable length of fuse—possibly a time fuse. The fuse was found and is in the possession of the police."

The midday explosion, within a half mile from where King George and Queen Elizabeth were riding to the City Hall, was but one item of an array of sabotage and terrorism that was credited to Irish Republicans, who are opposed to the monarchy.

Northern Ireland's civic guards scoured the desolate hills of the Ulster and Irish Free State frontier, where most of the outbreaks took place—wholesale burning of British customs huts.

Serbians Appeal For New Cabinet In Yugoslav Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, July 29—Impressive evidence of the serious political situation in Yugoslavia and of the unpopularity of the Government in the eyes of the Serbs has been afforded by rites today for the late Patriarch Varnava.

Although the day has passed with little outward disorder, nevertheless the nation has been seriously aroused.

Enormous crowds have filled the streets and Serbian Ministers and members of Parliament who voted for the concordat with the Vatican are so unpopular that they have deemed it unwise to appear in public. Many incendiary pamphlets against the Government are being distributed and an appeal, widely signed by Serbian organizations, has been sent to the regency asking for a new Government and new regime.

Throughout Serbia, masses led by priests are said to be demonstrating against Premier Stoyadinovitch. Cabinet ministers and deputies who voted for the concordat have been deprived by the Holy Synod of the rights and privileges of the church though they have not formally been excommunicated. The Government hopes that this excitement will subside and that orthodox Yugoslavs will become reconciled to this agreement with Roman Catholic Yugoslavs.

Premier Stoyadinovitch holds that the concordat was necessary to put all religion here on an equal footing and he considers that he had to carry out this unpleasant task for the good of the kingdom.

He hopes that a political lull will intervene, giving tempers a chance to cool. The new patriarch will not be chosen at once and everything will be avoided that might tend to incite enmity. But with the vigorous show of opposition taking place here against the Roman Catholic part of the country and with the impressive manifestations occurring in Croatia and Slovenia against the orthodox part of the kingdom, it is plain that Yugoslavian integrity is undergoing a severe test.

Clipper Begins Second Trans-Atlantic Flight

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., July 29 (AP)—The flying boat, Pan American Clipper III, left Manhasset Bay yesterday for Shediac, N. S., and Botwood, N. F., on the first leg of a leisurely survey flight to Southampton, Eng.

The trip is the second for the American plane to Europe in anticipation of establishing scheduled service between the two continents in the next few months. It was under the command of Capt. Harold E. Gray.

The British flying boat Cambria, en route from Southampton to Port Washington, was expected to arrive in Botwood before the Clipper took off eastward for the 1995-mile overwater hop to Foynes, Ireland.

Music With 'Summery' Tone Heard on Records for Month

Review of Recordings

Pleasant music with a "summery" tone are the melodic Slavonic Dances of Dvořák which are recorded this month by the RCA-Victor Company. An album of five 10-inch Victor records, it is given the authentic touch by being played by the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, Vaclav Talich, conductor.

An added pleasure in the disk comes from the fact that although these dances are of the same type as the dance works which have been popularized by Kreisler by transcription into violin solos, they are more melodic in form and have less of the spectacular elements of the more popular dances.

Dvořák: Slavonic Dances, Op. 46 and 72, played by Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, Vaclav Talich, conductor. Five Victor 10-inch records in album.

William Walton: Façade Suite, played by London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by William Walton. Two Victor 12-inch records. This music is to be welcomed on records since it is considered one of Mr. Walton's best works and exhibits a strong feeling for the folk music idioms in England.

Debussy-arr. Molinari: L'Isle Joyeuse, and **Debussy-arr. Coppola:** La Soiree Dans Grenade, played by Symphony Orchestra, Piero Coppola, conductor. Victor record. The first is, as the title implies, in happy impressionistic vein, while irony is lent to the quietness of the mood of the Grenada piece by the fact that civil war recently surged close by it.

Handel: Concerto for Harpsichord and Orchestra, No. 6, B Flat Major, by Mme. Roesgen-Champion and orchestra conducted by Piero Coppola. Two Victor records. Charming Georgian music which sounds better than the harpsichord alone since the instrument fits so well into the orchestra background. The fourth side is another delightful little Sarabande and Gigue by the same performers.

Instrumental

Bach-trans. Perrachio: Chorale Prelude-Allein Gott in Der Höh Sei Ehr (God Alone on High), and **Haydn:** Rondo-Sonata in C Major, played by Emma Boynet, pianist. Victor record. Miss Boynet brings out the religious feeling in this popular Bach chorale though her medium limits her since the piece was designed for organ. The rondo is a brilliant little bit.

Schumann: Papillons (Butterflies), played by Alfred Cortot, pianist. Two Victor 10-inch records. An early work of the great romanticist, these little studies of not overly great material are lifted into genuine art by Mr. Cortot's talent.

Wieniawski: Souvenir de Moscow, played by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, with piano. Victor record. This rhapsody of Russian airs is capably done by Mr. Menuhin.

Vocal

[illegible]: Liebe Kleine Nachtigall (Dear Little Nightingale), and **Delibes:** Die Mädchen von Cadiz (Maids of Cadiz), sung by Miliza Korjus, soprano, with orchestra. Victor record. These two familiar pieces are well sung by Mme. Korjus.

Bizet: Carmen-Card Aria-Lasst seh'n was, für mich übrig blieb, and Habanera: Ja, die liebe hat bunte flügel, sung by Kerstin Thorborg, mezzo-soprano, with orchestra. Decca record. Here are two well done familiar arias though it is strange to hear them in German.

Schubert: Ave Maria, and Aufthalt (My Abode), sung by Marian Anderson, contralto. Victor record. Miss Anderson's great talent shines again in familiar Schubert and another one of his art songs.

The Song Is Done, and **Adieu, Mein Kleiner Gardeoffizier,** sung by Richard Tauber. Decca record. Tenor Mr. Tauber, as usual, is well heard in a popular ballad paired with another from the operetta "White Horse Inn."

Gorin: Caucasian Melody, and arr. Belin: [illegible] (Caucasian Folk Song), sung by Charles (Igor) Gorin, baritone. Victor record. Mr. Gorin, well known on the radio, brings a native feeling to these striking folk melodies.

Popular

Tommy Dorsey again demonstrates his ability as a recorder with his disk this month of "Posin'" by the Clambake Seven, which uses the "break" to create a snappy, rhythmic disk. He couples it with a slower "If You Should Ever Leave," with all of the Clambakers working well; Edythe Wright contributes the vocals. Joe Daniels and his "Hot Shots in Drumnasticks," for Decca, have a good disk in "Careless Love" featuring good trumpet and traps, paired with a fast "Who?" from "Sunny." Bunny Berigan for Victor produces a good disk in "All God's Chillun Got Rhythm" with plenty of trumpet work, coupling with it "The Lady From Fifth Avenue."

Fats Waller, Victor's Negro vocalist and pianist, has a disk pairing "Smarty," a talkie tune, with "I'm Gonna Put You in Your Place," with some good slow rhythm "shoutin'"; also "Don't You Know or Don't You Care?" in a serio-comic style, coupled with "Lost Love," a mournful soliloquy.

Seger Ellis and his orchestra do a nice arrangement of "A Pretty Girl Is Like a Melody," pairing with it a faster played "I Know That You Know."

In the popular vocal field, Dick Powell sings for Decca the four numbers from his recent film, "The Singing Marine." They are "You Can't Run Away From Love Tonight," "Song of the Marines," with chorus, "I Know Now," and "Cause My Baby Says It's So."

In the more conventional rhythms, George Hamilton and his Music Box Music record play versions, for Victor, of "The Miller's Daughter Marianne" and "Would You Like to Buy a Dream?" and on another disk, "Sun Showers" and "I'm Feelin' Like a Million," from the picture "Broadway Melody of 1938." This is an orchestra of the sophisticated type employing the now-popular accordion.

Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra supply more conventional versions of "You're Precious to Me" and "That Stolen Melody." From abroad, Ambrose and his orchestra contribute, for Decca, a popular arrangement, "Harbor Lights," paired with the "Coronation Waltz," composed for King George VI's Coronation. Jack Hylton, English bandman, does a fox-trot arrangement of Woodforde-Finden's "Temple Bells," coupling with it a Negroid "Black and Blue Rhythm."

Orchestral European

Elgar: "Introduction and Allegro" for String Quartet and String Orchestra; and "Sospiri" for String Orchestra under Sir Adrian Boult, with a quartet composed of Paul Beard, Barry Squire, Bernard Shore, and Ambrose Gauntlett, the "Introduction" was sure of a good performance. It has been recorded twice before in England but this will certainly be voted as the best. The "Sospiri" on the last side is a charming and delicate little work, and is, we believe, recorded for the first time. (H. M. V. 3 disks.)

Berlioz: Overture to "Les Francs Juges." This is an early work of Berlioz and was meant as an overture to an opera which he intended to write, had the libretto been accepted. The music has a certain wild grandeur and the trombones and drums come out well. The last side is given to a Tchaikovsky Polonaise from "Eugene Onegin" Op. 24, Act 3, which is well worth hearing. One is apt to forget these last sides. (H. M. V. 2 disks.)

Bach: Violin Concerto in A minor. Menuhin and Symphony Orchestra under Enesco. This is fast playing, solid Bach beautifully played by both soloists and orchestra. (H. M. V. 2 disks.)

Mozart: Piano Concerto in F. (K. 459). Arthur Schnabel and the London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Malcolm Sargent. This is one of the most charming of Mozart's concertos, and [illegible] Schnabel does it full justice. (H. M. V. 7 sides.)

Smetana: "The Bartered Bride" Act 1. Polka (for chorus and orchestra). This is a splendid disk of a big opera chorus with orchestra. The solo voices are Maria Wurz (soprano) and Max Fischer (tenor) singing the duet "See, on the bough the buds are springing." The whole goes with a splendid swing and the recording is excellent. (E. M. G. Foreign list.)

Sibelius: "Rakastava" (The Lover). Suite for Strings and Percussion. The Boyd Neel orchestra. This early work of Sibelius is recorded for the first time and is a beautiful piece of music, charmingly played and admirably recorded. Like so much of his music, even when he is writing about a lover's walk and his "Good evening Beloved," there is a sadness, though this is gentle and winning. (Decca 1 disks.)

Instrumental

Casals ('cello) and **Horszowski** (piano) are heard playing Beethoven's Sonata in C major, Op. 102, No. 1. This seems to be the first recording of this work. The pianist who is new to English disks is a very able companion to the splendid 'cello playing of Casals. It is not quite such an attractive work as the A Major 'Cello Sonata, but it gains as one gets to know it better. (H. M. V. 2 disks.)

Wilhelm Kempff (piano) plays Beethoven's Sonata Op. 111. Herr Kempff is an acknowledged Beethoven expert and these three Decca disks do him justice. Both playing and recording are impeccable. (Decca.)

Frederick Thurston and Myers Foggin. Clarinet Sonata. Op. 120. No. 2. By Brahms. The clarinet is an instrument that records very well and Mr. Thurston's playing and the piano accompaniment are extremely good. Brahms wrote this Sonata for the clarinet though he himself authorized the use of the viola in its place. These three Decca disks are very good.

Vocal

Elizabeth Schumann (soprano) sings "Solveig's Song" from Grieg's "Peer Gynt," and "Wiegenlied" from "Der Kuss" by Smetana. Mme. Schumann's voice is of lovely quality, but she "climbs" to her notes too often for perfect singing, though it may be heresy to say so. (H. M. V. 10-inch.)

Kirsten Flagstad (soprano) sings two of Grieg's songs in her native tongue. "Et hab" and "Lykken mellem to mennesker." It matters little that few people know the language, for it is joy to listen to this glorious voice. (H. M. V. 10-inch.)

Nancy Evans (soprano) has a well trained and beautiful voice and excellent diction. She sings "Armida's garden" by Parry the words being from a Coleridge poem, and "There is a Ladye" by Bury from a poem by Ford. (Decca.)

Chamber Music

Telefunken "Spiel mit" (Play with) series. This is a quite long list of chamber music works by 10 different composers, each recorded with one instrument missing, so that a player can supply the missing one. The recording is loud so that the player's instrument does not outplay the orchestra. Any desired work from the issue is procured to order. (E. M. G. Foreign List.)

Miscellaneous

On the light side are two capital disks of Richard Hayward's traditional Irish folk songs (Decca); "The Hit Parade" by Donald Thorne at the Cinema Organ (Decca); Mildred Bailey and her Orchestra (Vocalion); Miff Mole and his Molers (Vocalion); and "Hello Blackpool" medley, by Jay Wilbur's Band. (rex). All cheerful disks for those who like this sort.

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BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Hair Styles in Good Taste
Martin Lungard
Hairdresser, Inc.
67 Pondfield Road Tel. 1101

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
58 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
68 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3280

Estab. 1913
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
DULETO TAILOR
CLEANING
PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

EXCELLENT FOOD
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260—6261

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENS & KELLY CO.
July Clearances
Now in Progress
MAIN AND MOHAWK ST.
BUFFALO

GRANT CENTRAL DRY CLEANING 3365
West Utica St., Near Delaware

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO. INC.
Complete Line of
Masonry Supplies
BRICK—CEMENT—LIME—PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AVENUE RI. 8090

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo N. Y.

CORTLAND

Our Furniture Sale
BEGINS AUG. 2
Buy Now and Save
Everything for the Home
PECKS FURNITURE HOUSE

ELMIRA

HUDSON SHOE CO.
114 N. Main St., Elmira, N. Y.
Quality Footwear for Men and Women
FLORSHEIM TAYLOR-MADE STACY-ADAMS WINCHELL
FLORSHEIM PEACOCK MATRIX GRAY FLEX

Men's and Boys' Wear
WERDENBERG'S
Main at Water, Elmira, N. Y.
It Pays to Pay Cash

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
(CATADUTTA STREET)

OILOMATIC HEATING
EARLE P. MESICK
Electrical Contractor
26 Woodward Ave. Phone 3256

PROPORTIONED STOCKINGS
To Fit You Perfectly 79c
ARGERSINGER'S
OUR MID-SUMMER SHOE SALE is in full swing with
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES ON GOOD FOOTWEAR
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN

Unusual Savings
STOREWIDE SUMMER CLEARANCE SALES
NELSON'S OF JAMESTOWN
104-106-110 East Second Street
"Chautauqua Region's Fine Dept. Store"

Long Island

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 1-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SALE!—*Entire Stock of* SUMMER DRESSES BLOUSES AND HATS REDUCED FOR CLEARANCE
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Closed Evenings Until Labor Day

FOREST HILLS

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bos. 6-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Boulevard

Final Summer Sale
All Frocks
Greatly Reduced
LORENZ GOWN SHOPPE
Austin Street, Opposite Post Office

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

What's a Vacation Without Books?
KEW BOOK SHOP
81-11 LEFFERTS BLVD.

FREEPORT

ABRAHAM SIEGEL—J. WESLEY MILLER
A. SIEGEL & CO.
Paints and Wall Papers
Telephones 6100-6101
99 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
40 CUTTER MILL ROAD
Wadsworth Service Stations
GREAT NECK 2931
BATTERIES—TIRES—HEATERS

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1800-M 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1919
32 MAIN STREET 40 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled
Air Conditioned
LUNCH 35c-45c DINNER 50c-65c-75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
25 PROSPECT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 2-1655 Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 880

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS
Wadsworth Service Station
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
FULTON AVE. and FRONT ST.
STANDARD PRODUCTS
Hempstead 5205 West Hempstead

Farmer Gray
Choice Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery
HEMPSTEAD 2159 FULTON and FRONT

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St. Flushing. FL 9-0082-4880
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0811-8812

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK

MRS. SPITZER
Registered Corsetiere
A garment for every type figure. Free alterations. Bathing Suits and Accessories. Large Sizes.
67 Atlantic Ave., cor. Sunrise Highway

M. L. LEVISON
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Beach Accessories
Umbrellas, Chairs, Grills, Porch Shades, Bar Harbor Cushions
38 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel. Lyn. 78

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MUELLER'S
CANDY SHOP
82 Atlantic Avenue

Frank's Service Station
COLONIAL ESSO DEALER
GENERAL AUTO SERVICE
Standard Products
Putnam Ave., opp. Union Place
Telephone Lyn 3164

Frederick's Delicatessen
Monitor-Advertised Products
FOR
Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner
Snack or Banquet
76 Atlantic Avenue Phone Lyn 635-R

PATCHOGUE

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
Paints
Glass
Wallpaper

199 RAILROAD AVE., BAYVILLE, N. Y.
134-4 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 338 Tel. Bayville 949

KURT ROELOFFS
OPTICIAN
35 EAST MAIN STREET
Telephone
PATCHOGUE 1424

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 906 Ronkonkoma 140
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-6153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
108-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 3-4001

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NORGE

THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 North Park Avenue
Rockville Cen. 6429

All Repairing Done on the Premises
ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 Sunrise Highway R. V. C. 1919
Telephone Rockville Center 7239

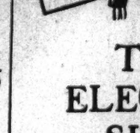
Marty's Beauty Center
Specialists
in Permanent Waving and Hair Dyeing

282 MERRICK ROAD

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
189 Malden Lane, New York. Tel. BE. 3-8388
46 Rodney Place. Tel Rockville Centre 3787

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fillmore 3305-J 9-11 A. M. Daily, Except. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


MATRIX SHOES
Sold as
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1015 WEBSTER AVE. BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

Again NORGE *Leads*
REFRIGERATORS—GAS RANGES and OIL BURNERS
Architect Heating & Appliance Corp.
32 E. PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON
Oak. 4141 TAlbranch 9-5454

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

T. S. Trimmer Fuel Corp.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak. 2800

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
20 WEST 129TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-2056

FRED C. ROSCHER
29 Fourth Ave.
Ask about our convenient payment plan for

CORONA PORTABLES

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 344 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 4075 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE $70 on a WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
Sale of 1936 Floor Model Westinghouse Refrigerators
Regularly $299.50—Now 199.50
$10 down payment. Immediate delivery—monthly payments thereafter. 6.22
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
921 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 5152

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
"Ready-to-Use" Dry Goods
Other stores throughout Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey.
FOR
Permanent Waving of Distinction
SEE
CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Complete Optical Service
DR. M. K. LEEDS and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
365 NORTH AVENUE
15 NO. MAIN ST., PORT CHESTER
180 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS
30 FOURTH AVENUE, MT. VERNON

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1819 9-11 A. M. Mon. Wed. Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED HERBST, SONS
MORTICIANS
7301 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 6-1600

John A. Olsen
Custom Tailor
Room 400 44 Court Street
CU. 6-1515 Moderately priced

Manhattan
THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reliable service at your disposal. No additional charge.
Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Permanent Waving
Facials
LIZETTE L. BROWN
Circle 7-2385 117 West 57 St.

Staten Island

GREAT KILLS

Why put up any longer with endless furnace tending, uneven heat and the big expense of dirt and soot? Far cheaper now to have Oil-O-Matic than be without it. And you'll have the world's finest oil burner—175,000 in use.
WILLIAMS OILOMATIC HEATING
Listed as Standard by Underwriters' Laboratories
Heating Efficiencies, Inc.
Springstead Building
Great Kills, Staten Island
Honeywood 6-1700 — 1701

PORT RICHMOND

Westerleigh Press
Distinctive Printing
Commercial, Club, Church, School
1097 RICHMOND TERRACE
Fuel Richmond, S. I. Est. Gib. 2-0422

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 480
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Cortlandt, N. Y. Enterprise 7001

M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street Telephone 433

PELHAM

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 8782-3397

TEL. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Paints—Hardware
Housefurnishings
Grass Seeds and Fertilizers
311 FIFTH AVENUE

PORT CHESTER

FRANK L. ROCKEY, Hardware

NORGE
Electric Range
Norge 1937 Home Appliances, Ranges, Washing Machines
See the Norge national advertisements in the Weekly Magazine Section July 14.
129-131 N. MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's August
FUR SALE
A grand opportunity to get Furs of the finest at prices of the lowest. Complete assortments of the latest styles in coats.
Luckey Platt & Co.

Our Delicious Home Made
FRESH FRUIT PIES
are a welcome dessert
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main St. Near Market St.

HANKINSON
ESSO SERVICE
SOUTH AVE. AT ACADEMY

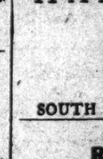
ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TOURISTS
or
Your Out-of-Town Guests
will enjoy our homelike atmosphere
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
LUNCHES—DINNERS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE

A SURVEY
of Your Insurance Policies
Will Be Profitable to You
No Cost or Obligation
Wellington Potter
810 Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
STONE 7384

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.


MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00
GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN OR LOWERS
831 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

HARRY P. RUPPERT
Real Estate
111 Commerce Building
Main 1883

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

SWP HOUSE PAINT
The best and most economical paint protection you can buy. For a quality job specify it on your home this spring.
Ask about the SWP Perfect Payment Plan
IMPERIAL WASHABLE WALLPAPERS
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
RETAIL BRANCH
43 STATE STREET MAIN 1817
Phone us for your copy of the Home Decorator

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
72 EAST AVENUE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

Elder's Market
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

WATTS DRY CLEANING CO.
INCORPORATED
Fine Dry Cleaning
for
Ladies and Gentlemen's Garments
Knit work a speciality.
322 COTTAGE ST. GENESEE 614

JUDD
SERVICE STATION
441 STATE STREET
Gas—Oil—Lubrication

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Timken Burner Sales and Service
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

For
Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
Telephone 2222

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8880

SCHENECTADY

You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Barneys

Linen and Dry Goods
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2177 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Powder Puff Beauty Shop
We Appreciate Your Patronage
326 South Warren Tel. 2-4540

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

MAPSTONE BROS.
Meats, Fish
Groceries, Vegetables

1211 S. Salina Tel. 2-5128

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
450 SOUTH SALINA STREET

Hotel Syracuse Men's Shop
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Rogers Peet and Langrock Suits
Manhattan Shirts
156 East Onondaga Tel. 2-5990

UTICA

AUGUST FUR SALE
Fur Coats that are definitely new . . . faultless in tailoring and workmanship. Real WELLS QUALITY, an assurance of complete satisfaction. Prices as low as $69.00. Use our Budget or Lay-a-Way Plan. Coats stored in our Freezing Cold Storage until wanted.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3179
208 GENESEE ST.

"LYNN" "LONERGAN" "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation.
Service on all makes.
LUX BROS.
(L. & D. Sales Agency, Inc.)
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-6020

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA N. Y.

EASIEST CREDIT
Tires, Batteries, Radios, Brakes Relined
Complete Auto Service
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts. Utica

WATERTOWN

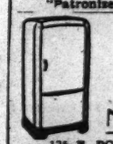
MONTH END SPECIALS
Final three-day clearance of all summer merchandise, ending Saturday night. Drastic reductions on odd lots, broken size ranges, seasonable merchandise.
EMPSALL'S

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

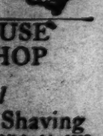

NORGE
Refrigeration
Concentrator Ranges
Autobuilt Washers
Duotrol Ironers
Nolarius Appliance Co.
135 E. POST ROAD—W. P. 9500

MOVING
J. H. EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
Daily Service to New York City
Phone WHITE PLAINS 24

Final Days of Shoe Sale
All Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes Reduced
D. F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

Ruth Seymour, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Frances Fox Method
Permanent Waves
173 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 7212

RODWAL MARKET
High Grade Meats
Poultry - Provisions
Sea Food
80 LAKE ST.
Free Delivery
Tel. W. P. 2270—2270


COURT HOUSE BARBER SHOP
M. ANTHONY
Individual
Haircutting and Shaving
COURTESY SERVICE Established in 1909
8 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 1530
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2788

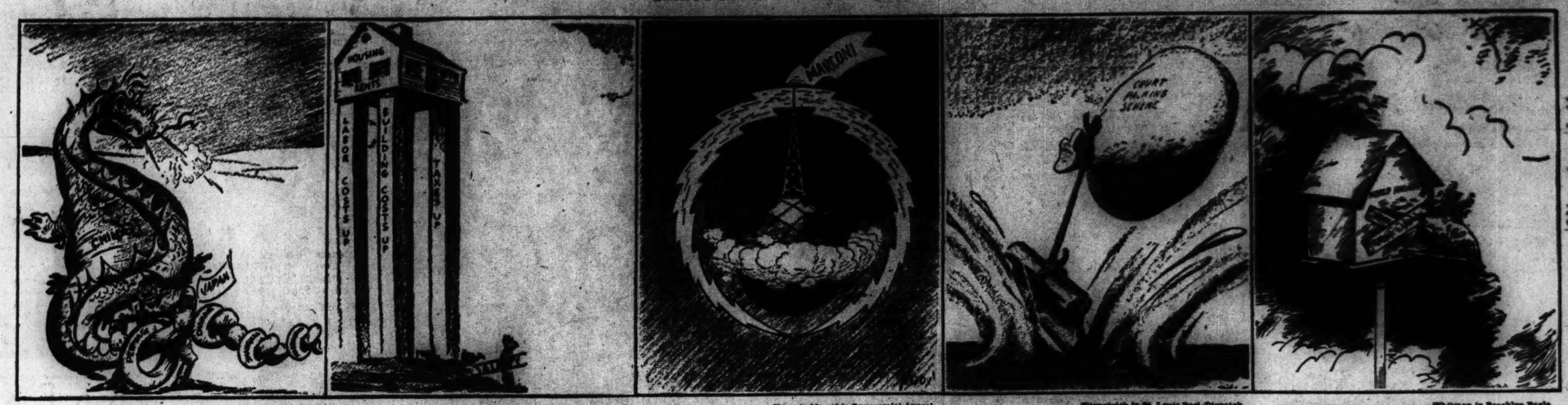
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vacations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week



—Biderman in Washington Post
Getting Stiffer

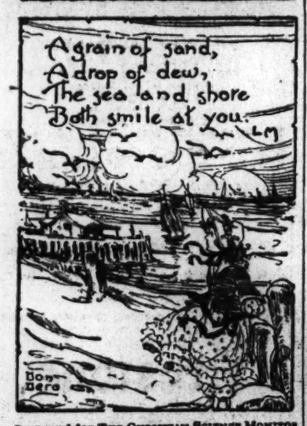
—Milwaukee Journal
Sky High, and Why

—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal
The Man Who Shrank the World

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
"It's in the Bag!"

—Whitman in Brooklyn Eagle
Renting Is a Big Problem These Days

Sunbonnet Sue



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Goliath's 'Coat of Mail'

In the account of the accoutrements of the Philistine giant Goliath, we are told that he was "armed with a coat of mail" (I Sam. 17:5). Commentators observe that the word translated "coat" might be more closely represented by "cuirass"; while the literal meaning of the word rendered "mail" is "scales"—a term which we find in its literal signification of the "scales" of a fish in Ezekiel 29:4.

It would seem that this cuirass was made of overlapping plates or scales of metal; and from the carved representations of similar armor found in Assyria, it is evident that it would protect the wearer down to his knees. Our Common Version further affirms that it was made of "brass" (more correctly "bronze") and weighed no less than 5000 shekels, which has been variously estimated at 200 and 230 pounds avoirdupois.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Helpful Ideas

Traveling during the summer months, we have found that small tomatoes, carefully wiped and placed in a wide-mouthed iced thermos bottle, are cooling thirst quenchers when eaten with a little salt, without diminishing the drinking water.

A small opened box of face tissues placed between the driver and rider on the front seat is convenient for many purposes. A large box may interfere with the driver.

Stout pieces of canvas placed between bags and suit cases in the back of the car prevent scarring.

A small box containing needles, thread, safety and straight pins, small scissors, and thimble kept in the compartment on the dash may be very helpful.

As navigator, I fold the current map with the line of travel plainly discernible, and insert it in the door of the compartment, where it is easily followed without repeated unfolding.—Edna W. R., Los Angeles.

Brevities

Humorist: A traveling salesman reports that he went down the stairs two at a time after securing his first big order. This must have been a welcome change from going down them all at a time.

Milwaukee Journal: We still have the old-fashioned idea of earning money before spending it, but our children are modern. They like to spend it first and have that much of the work off their hands.

Brooklyn Eagle: The young Roosevelt bride and bridegroom are off on a secret honeymoon. Nobody knows where they are going except the Associated Press.

Detroit News: The unscrupulous rich who escape through crevices in the tax laws enrage an officeholder who crawls through knotholes in election planks.

Des Moines Register: To be in the millinery style parade, a girl must look as if she had stood too near a game of quoits.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

"Saving for a rainy day" is the subject of today's cryptic message:

S TSO BREROUFI ASPY UNSU NR NSY ALTRUNPOH FSPY CI GLB S BSPOI YSI. PU HSA S ZSPB LG BJCCRB CLLUA.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the mountainous country on the west of the Balkan Peninsula, bordering on the Adriatic Sea —— add the number of letters in the name of its Capital city ——; subtract the number of letters in the last name of its King ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the country which bounds it on the East and South ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the country which bounds it on the North and East ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Looking ahead a bit, it is suggested that readers try changing FORE to CAST in 4 moves.

What Is the School Tax?

The assessed valuation of a certain county is $4,246,600. The rate of taxation for its public schools is 4½ mills on the dollar. What is the school tax?

American Poetry

A reader in Greenville, Florida, shares the following list, and suggests that this type of puzzle should be opened to other readers. All readers are invited to share any types of puzzles they wish with others:

1	The Raven	Sandburg	
2	Theatropolis	Hill	
3	Richard Cory	Poe	4
4	Trees	Lowell	
5	Smoke and Steel	Frost	
6	Chinese Nightingale	Bryant	
7	Snow Bound	Kilmer	
8	The Vision of Sir Launfal	Robinson	
9	Patterns	Whittier	
10	North of Boston	Lindsay	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

A Match Game

Take a box of matches and give one to each of the players, tipping the rest in a loosely heaped-up pile in the center of the table.

The game is to see who can flick the most matches off the pile with the one in the hand, without disturbing any others. If another match moves, the one flicked off must be replaced, and the next player proceeds. Should the match not fall completely off the pile, the player forfeits his turn to the next player, leaving the match where it falls.

If two matches are flicked off at the same time, both must be replaced, as one must have been disturbed while the other was being flicked off.

Every time a player succeeds in flicking a match free he has another turn, and keeps the match, until all the matches have been taken, when each player counts his matches.

The only time a match may be handled is when it is being replaced because it disturbed another match.—Gordon A., Gordon, N. S. W., Australia.

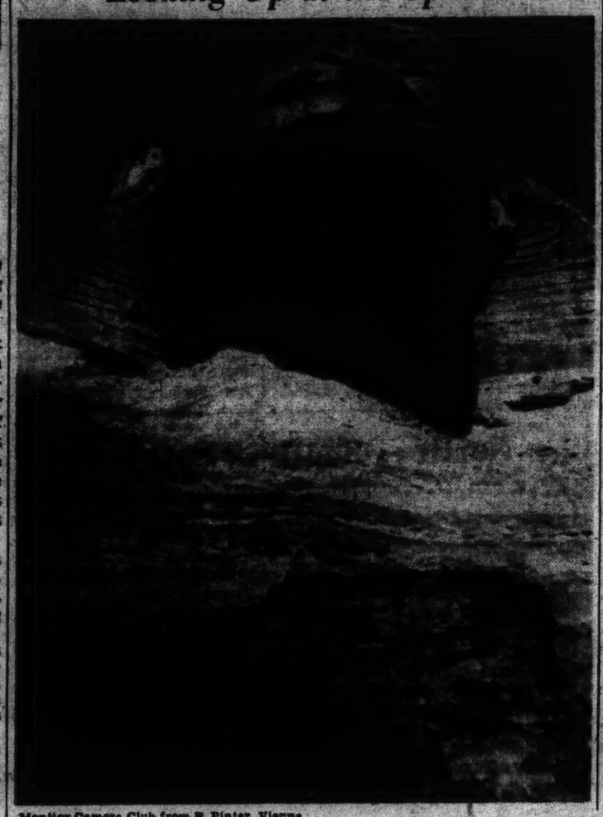
Pensive Pose

Monitor Camera Club from W. Hume, East Brisbane, Australia

Quotation for Today

Men may be as original now as ever if they have but the courage, even the insight. Heroic souls in old times had no more opportunities than we have; but they used them. There were daring deeds to be done then—are there none now? Sacrifices to be made—are there none now? Wrongs to be redressed—are there none now?—C. KINGSLEY.

Looking Up at the Sphinx



Monitor Camera Club from P. Pinter, Vienna

In Lighter Vein

Ruse

Smith disliked having his photograph taken, but one day a thought struck him and he agreed to his wife's request that he should face the camera.

The proofs came back. When his wife saw them she exclaimed, "Oh, Arthur, you've only one button on your coat!"

"Thank goodness," he replied. "You've noticed it at last. That's why I had the photo taken."—Tit-Bits.

Choice

"Remember, my boy," said the elderly relative, "that wealth does not bring happiness."

"I don't expect it to," answered the young man. "I merely want it so that I may be able to choose the kind of misery that is most agreeable to me."—Pearson's Weekly.

Daily Anecdote

A Resolve Fulfilled

Many years ago, in Pittsburgh, a friend of boys, one Colonel Anderson, opened a little library of 400 volumes in his home, where every Saturday he was in attendance to exchange books. Among the boys who looked forward with eagerness to the end of the week, when a new book could be obtained, was a poor Scotch lad who had worked his way up from firing a small engine in a cellar to a position of messenger in a telegraph office.

"It was when reveling in these precious treasures," this same boy said many years later, "that I resolved if ever wealth came to me that it should be used to establish free libraries, that other boys might receive opportunities similar to those for which I was indebted to that noble man."

In the intervening years the poor messenger boy had become a man of great wealth, and, true to his early resolve, had founded fine free libraries throughout the land. This was Andrew Carnegie.

Rules of Conduct

Keep thyself simple, good, pure, serious, free from affectation, a friend of justice, a worshipper of the gods, kind, affectionate, strenuous in all proper acts.—Marcus Aurelius.

The Same Old Band

A local preacher, whose education had not been sufficient to enable him to deal readily with some of the words in the Bible that were not in the regular coinage of his speech, once, reading a lesson from Daniel, came to the words: "At what time ye hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of music," stumbled badly over three of the words. Coming later to the same words, he gave a sigh, but did his duty and struggled through them, varying his pronunciation of two of them just a little. Finally when he came to the same words a third time, he refused to take the hedge, and, lifting his eyes from the page, said: "Brethren, it's just the same old band again!"—Ezra, in The Methodist Recorder, London.

Elizabeth

Elizabeth thought it a shame
That her friends always gave her a name
Such as Betty, Beth, Betsy, or Lizzie,
Until reasoning got very busy,
And she realized she was to blame.
—H. H. H.

Her Ideal

"What is your ideal of a boy friend?"

"One who is clever enough to make money, and foolish enough to spend it."

Bird in Hand

Monitor Camera Club from E. J. Brown, Los Angeles

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good News

International Musician
Corvallis, Ore.

Reading headlines about violence and crime, one is likely to get a disproportionate idea of the good and bad in human nature. Man's misdeeds become news, because they are recorded in the courts. His good deeds get into print only when some writer happens upon them by chance.

An editor of a small paper in Oregon the other day printed a story about human kindness—one he had drawn from a shabby-looking old man on a bus. The man, 75 and penniless, was a farmer en route from Missouri to the home of friends on the Oregon coast. But let the editor tell it:

"Two days ago the old man caught a freight train from Sacramento for the north and crawling into an open Southern Pacific boxcar went to sleep. When he awoke around Dunsmuir he was literally frozen stiff. He tried to move, but couldn't, and finally got up enough strength to cry out for help.

"As luck would have it, the train had stopped and through an open door one of the brakemen heard him. The brakeman picked up the old boy and carried him up to the engine, where he was laid on the fireman's seat, covered up and allowed to thaw out. He was given a hot drink, some doughnuts, and in the warm cab he stayed until Klamath Falls was reached. That wasn't all.

"After a consultation between the brakeman, fireman, engineer, and conductor, these busy working men made up a purse out of their own spare cash and bought this tramp (for that is the way he would be classified), a bus ticket to Corvallis!"

Crime and violence are recorded and become news. But every day in the drama of life there are scores of untold tales about acts of kindness, about sympathy and the help people give to their less fortunate fellow men.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Back to Camp*

By LE PELLEY

AH—AT LAST—THERE'S OUR CAMP RIGHT BELOW US
I GUESS WE OUGHT TO GO RIGHT DOWN AND REPORT THAT MARMADUKE IS MISSING...
MAYBE THAT'S WHERE HE IS. MAYBE HE WENT BACK
I DON'T THINK SO—HE WOULD HAVE TOLD US.
OH, MR. LANEY—WE HAVE SOME NEWS FOR YOU—MARMADUKE IS MISSING
OH, MARMADUKE IS MISSING, IS HE ??
WELL—DO YOU REALIZE THAT UP TILL NOW YOU AND BUDDY WERE MISSING TOO !! NOW THE BEST THING TO DO IS FOR US ALL TO COOPERATE AND WE'LL FIND MARMADUKE.....
YES, SIR..
MARMADUKE HAVING SUDDENLY DISAPPEARED, TUBBY AND BUDDY HURRY BACK TO CAMP WITH THE NEWS.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Landlubber.*

By THE HAGERS

I DIDN'T KNOW QUITE WHAT TO DO WHEN MADE A MEMBER OF THE CREW.
I QUACKED, WHEN ASKED TO "SHOOT THE SUN," IT'S TOO FAR OFF; AND I'VE NO GUN."
"WELL, CAN YOU BOX THE COMPASS, MATE?" "AYE, AYE, SIR! PUT IT IN A CRATE?"
BUT LET ME ADD, THE NEXT COMMAND WAS EASIER TO UNDERSTAND.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Reading Amendments

Question: A letter was sent to members containing a proposed amendment to the bylaws with notice that it would come up at a certain meeting. At that meeting, the clerk read the letter. The chairman, however, did not read it again, and when asked about it, stated that there was no motion. Should not the chair have read the amendment again, even though the clerk had read it in the letter?

Answer: A notice proposing an amendment to bylaws should require the signature of at least two members. If that is done, it is virtually a motion that the amendment be adopted. Consequently, at the meeting called for consideration, after the clerk reads the proposed amendment, the chair should state that the question is on the amendment. It would not be necessary for the chairman to read the amendment again, simply state the question on the amendment as read.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: A poet recently said that he had something new to say a rainy day. It was a pair of rubber boots.

Factual Figuring: 7 (Albania) plus 6 (Tirana), minus 2 (Sea), times 6 (Greece), divided by 10 (Yugoslavia) equals 6.

Letter Changing: Fore, core, care, cast, cast.

What Is the School Tax?: $10,189.70.

American Poetry: The Raven—Poe; Theatropolis—Hill; Richard Cory—Robinson; Trees—Kilmer; Smoke and Steel—Sandburg; The Chinese Nightingale—Lindsay; Snow Bound—Whittier; The Vision of Sir Launfal—Lowell; North of Boston—Frost.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The New Court Bill

OPPONENTS of the President's Supreme Court bill appear to have taken literally his surrendering instruction to "write their own ticket." The Judiciary Committee substitute just reported into the Senate follows closely the stipulations made by the opposition group when the subject was recommitted.

It does not touch the personnel of the Supreme Court, its application being limited to the lower courts. It does not propose a constitutional amendment for retirement of judges, which some would have been willing to accept. It does not include the provision for "roving" judges in the inferior courts, which had raised the dangerous possibility that an Administration might assign a friendly judge to hear in the first instance any case in which it was particularly interested.

In one respect the bill is even more conservative than the compromise terms required. That is, it does not provide for the appointment even of additional district court judges on a basis of the age of the incumbent. It contemplates only that the Judicial Council, consisting of the Chief Justice, a group of senior circuit judges and the Attorney General, shall recommend establishment of additional judgeships where the condition of the dockets seems to warrant.

Three provisions may reasonably be said to promote in a degree the purposes sought by the President in expediting litigation that involves constitutionality of Congressional acts and avoiding "promiscuous" injunctions against such laws. One of these permits direct appeal to the Supreme Court from a lower-court decision invalidating a statute. This plan is not above controversy but seems in the main advantageous.

Another section would enable the Attorney General to intervene in any suit in which the Government's interests were involved, applying to such a situation as that in which the Utility Holding Company Act was challenged in a suit between a company and one of its stockholders without the Government being a party.

The third is most in the nature of a concession to the New Deal. It would require hearing before a banc of three judges, one from a circuit court, before an injunction might be issued against operation of an act of Congress. This would make more difficult the obtaining of injunctions such as the one which now restrains expansion of TVA and would make less likely the issuance of conflicting rulings in different jurisdictions.

The closer such legislation sticks to the memorandum of the "gentleman's agreement" which Senator O'Mahoney read into the record on July 22 the better it will be. If any recommendation were to be made about the present committee draft it would be to provide the new judgeships in the lower courts immediately rather than after the delay involved in waiting for a study by the Judicial Council. There is no question but that this need is serious, and there must be sufficient data available in the department of justice to offer a basis for action at the current session to provide as agreed "new judges on the basis of need—not age."

It would be a distinct departure from that agreement to consider at this late date the proposition now advanced by Senator Minton to require two-thirds decisions by the Supreme Court in invalidating any congressional act. That proposal involves a whole host of arguments such as long ago induced Senator Borah, one of its first sponsors, to abandon it. It would certainly go outside the first item of the agreement, which was, "no change in Supreme Court."

The bill as it stands is one of considerable merit and it is to be hoped the administration will consider the measure sufficient to cover its retreat.

Litter

MORE local authorities in Britain are taking firm measures to prevent holiday-makers from spreading litter about the countryside. The great army of sight-seers marches, in strict accord with Napoleon's dictum, on its stomach; but, unlike the Napoleonic army, it does not strip the country through which it passes, but is liable, if its memory is not jogged, to clothe it in a panoply of bottles, bags and cans. The baton is no longer in each knapsack, but the carton is, and is wielded with devastating effect.

Public opinion has been active in various campaigns to prevent the contamination of nature. It has spoken against the smoke of the cities, the oil waste from ships at sea, and the pollution of rivers by factories. In these cases, however, there are practical difficulties that have to be overcome, excuses that can be made; but the problem of litter is one of manners alone, and the solution is in the hands of the public. It behooves the public, therefore, to show its good faith by setting its own house in order.

Patriotism, which once adjured people to "keep the home fires burning," in this campaign asks them to add more fuel to the flames; and to go into action, like Van Tromp, with a broom at the masthead.

Twisting the Dragon's Tail

IF BATTLE plans of the Japanese and Chinese governments dovetailed a little better, predictions of a short fight in North China (it cannot be called war, a Chinese spokesman points out, since the signing of the Kellogg Pact) might seem well founded. But the Chinese in war as in quasi-peace may prove unaccommodating to their too-close neighbors.

A statement from Japanese military headquarters in the Tientsin area says:

> The Japanese punitive expedition is, of course, aimed solely at those Chinese forces who have been persistently challenging Japanese troops, and we have no intention whatever of making the 100,000,000 Chinese population in North China the objective of our punitive action.

And in the Japanese Parliament, Premier Konoye has just observed:

> As there are many Chinese like Chiang Kai-shek who understand Japan well, we must not attempt to overthrow the Nanking Government.

Without the statement of the Japanese military, from Tientsin, Premier Konoye's observation would be less significant. As the Japanese Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota, told the British and United States Ambassadors when they called on him in Tokyo to express their governments' concern over developments in North China, Japanese policy there has passed into the hands of the military, as indeed it always does when the army chooses to manufacture international difficulties. But together, the utterances from Tientsin and Tokyo can be taken as fairly reliable indications of immediate Japanese intention.

However, from Nanking, home of the supposedly understanding Chiang Kai-shek, comes this warning by a Foreign Office spokesman:

> It will not be the case of some Chinese soldiers in North China fighting the Japanese. Instead it will be all of China against Japan.

Of course, such unity on the part of China as this pronouncement foresees is by no means assured. Neither, however, is it so impossible of achievement as it appeared a few years ago. The blandly aggressive attitude of Japan toward China has hastened development of China's nationalism as perhaps no other influence could. And if not this time, perhaps next, even a dragon will turn.

Boomerang Violence

IF ACCOUNTS of what took place in Cleveland at the Republic Steel Corporation are accurate, violence revealed its own self-destroying nature in an ironic episode.

There was one fatality in the Cleveland disturbance. A striking crane operator at the Cleveland plant, who had served the company for 16 years and who was the father of four children, attempted to stop a strikebreaker's car. He was hit and fatally injured. The police explained that a rock thrown by a striker had shattered a window in the driver's car at the moment the fatal accident occurred. The driver was said to have been so distracted that he did not see the man he hit in time.

This incident underscores the inherent boomerang quality of violence. There is, of course, nothing final or even widely significant in this happening. Yet it is a dramatic episode, reduced to intimate human terms, which discloses the confusion and suicidal nature of violence. When the worker's very economic existence seems to depend upon the successful issue of a strike, the temptation to hurl a stone at a strikebreaker may be strong. Through the centuries, and generally, as in Cleveland, they have come back upon their hurlers.

Glorious Defeat

COMPARATIVELY few people embark on any form of sport, from test match cricket to croquet, with the fixed determination of coming out on the losing side. Even the least competitive of players feels a mild satisfaction in the thought of victory. Yet if victory, or at least the avoidance of defeat, be the chief aim of sport, how is the universal praise showered upon the Harrow captain after the recent cricket match with Eton to be accounted for? It was undoubtedly this Harrovian's decision that gave the victory to his great school's ancient rival.

With a hundred and five minutes to play, and five wickets in hand, Harrow was 158 runs ahead. By delaying a little longer, the Harrow captain could have utterly destroyed the slightest prospect of defeat. But instead, so as to provide an exciting finish, and to give either side the chance of a thrilling victory, he declared his team's innings closed, and put Eton in to bat. Eton, rising to the occasion, knocked off the runs with a quarter of an hour to spare, and won by seven wickets.

Public opinion justifies the Harrow captain, though he brought about his school's defeat. For the manner of obtaining the result matters more than the result itself. A defeat gallantly and generously brought about is better than a victory gained by meticulous and pettifogging care. It has been often noted that many of Britain's most renowned heroes—Grenville of the "Revenge," for example, and Sir John Moore and King Arthur—ultimately went down in defeat. But they preserved a heroic temper, and their deeper values were unimpaired.

On Economic Planning

Book News of the Day

WITH social and economic planning an issue of the hour, two books, which between them encompass both sides of this problem, should prove useful. Lionel Robbins, in his ECONOMIC PLANNING AND INTERNATIONAL ORDER (New York: Macmillan, $2.50) brings up-to-date the argument against centralized governmental planning. "PLANNED SOCIETY, YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW," edited by Findlay Mackenzie (New York: Prentice-Hall, $5) is a monumental symposium by thirty-five economists, sociologists and statesmen. In the 937 pages of this latter book is related the history of planning, from the first primitive blueprint through the arbitrary control of mercantilism, to twentieth century experiments with price, credit, land and industrial manipulation from the center.

Mr. Mackenzie's symposium contains a foreword by Lewis Mumford sympathetic to planning. Mr. Mumford avoids the usual fallacy of many orthodox economists who deal with economic forces as if they comprised a system of unvarying principles. He sees social, human and economic values in a constant flux, resulting in problems Adam Smith did not foresee. It is the thesis of Mr. Mumford and many of the contributors to the Mackenzie symposium that the changing aspects of the socio-economic order demand orderly planning, not through the arbitrary dictates of one man or a board, but through the democratic conference of many authorities.

Professor Robbins takes the contrary view and calls upon classical economists, the disciples of Smith, Cobden and Bentham, to cease from their rear-guard fighting and carry the offensive of economic argument against the modern planners. It is Professor Robbins' thesis that the fostering of private initiative and the free market are most conducive to a stable world order. He contends that virtually every phase of central planning, from the tariff to modern dictatorships, restricts production, sacrifices international division of labor, and destroys the world's wealth.

Free trade and an untrammeled market never failed, he insists. For all the criticism of laissez faire, Professor Robbins sees in this ideal the only hope of a stable world organization.

Professor Robbins presents a scholarly criticism of planning, at the same time defending the liberal economics of the nineteenth century. But there are serious omissions in his arguments. Many believe that the drift of individuals toward combinations that disrupted the competitive market emerged naturally from the free choices of these individuals acting under laissez faire. Neither does Professor Robbins disclose what practical policy might be adopted to turn the hands of the clock back to his ideal self-adjusting economy.

R. M. B.

Speaking of Unfriendly Acts—What's an Invasion?

Jamie Spills the 'Cream'

On a Scottish Island

"THERE isna much cream," said Annie, thoughtfully, "so I canna risk passing it to the laddies. They like to make their dessert swim in it whenever they get the chance."

As she spoke, she was looking over the dining table to see that everything was right. This was on the Scottish island, just a short while before Chrissie Breck and Henri Villaneuve, the famous French artist, were to be married. Their sudden engagement was a favorite topic for conversation. They had met only two weeks before at a picnic on another island—an uninhabited one, made picturesque by an ivied ruin. The Frenchman had fallen in love with Chrissie when she, as the others took shelter in the castle, stayed sitting in the rain in order to paint a bejeweled thistle. She had great natural talent. She seemed a mere girl, though she was not quite that, nor were her sisters, and so far as was known this was the first romance in the family!

This particular morning, Chrissie and her fiancé had walked down to the bay from her lonely farm home, and meeting them unexpectedly in the village, Annie had invited them to have the mid-day meal with us. At the moment they were out in the fragrant old garden, where protected from the salt breezes by high stone walls, everything grew profusely.

"I know what I'll do," decided Annie. "I'll put milk in one of the cream jugs. Maybe the boys'll take it for thin cream if it comes from a cream jug."

This strategy might have succeeded and again it might not, because a small kiltie, whose home was on a neighboring island, and whose name was Jamie, was staying with us at the time, and Jamie noticed things, and although he was an amusing little chap, he wasn't as well-mannered as Annie's young brothers in the matter of making comments. But this is what happened.

The three boys were seated as usual, at one side of the table, with Jamie in the middle. When dessert was served, Bella Muir, the servant lass, according to Annie's instructions, placed the best "pourie" containing cream, beside the guests, and the other, containing milk, beside the boys. Ian, the oldest, intent on making a coast line around his semolina, had hardly started to pour, when Jamie, becoming impatient, nudged his elbow, and the pitcher bounced from his grasp to the floor and broke into pieces. Bella, with the familiarity of long service, said scoldingly, "My braw apron, that I ironed this verra day, a' splattered wi' milk."

"It's cream," corrected Jamie. Bella would never be worsted in an argument no matter how distinguished might be the company present, so she reported promptly, "Do I no' ken what I carry in? It's milk."

"It's cream," repeated Jamie. "That's the second best cream pourie it was in."

Annie, her face crimson, intervened. "Bella, you'd better bring a cloth before that—before it soaks into the carpet."

I observed that she didn't say the word "cream." Annie would never have her brothers know of even the most well-intended deception.

"They're motherless bairns," she said to me one day, "and I maun be careful of the example I'm setting them." (And she was only nineteen herself!) As Bella left the room Jamie said persistently:

"It was cream. Wasn't it, Annie?"

What Annie would have answered to this remains unknown for at that moment Ian caused a diversion. I have often wondered since if he didn't do it to help the situation, for he was an intelligent boy and I think, sometimes sensed Annie's loving little maneuvers.

"Oh, look, look," he cried, showing a blob of milk on the back of his hand, "it must've cut me. See the drop of blood."

"It's naething of the sort," disputed Jamie. "It isna the right color."

"Yes, it is," insisted Ian, grinning. "I've a special kind."

"Ye havna different frae me or anybody else," denied Jamie, indignantly.

"I have so. You can see for yourself."

"But that canna be," stated Jamie, with finality. "Everybody in the world has the same color of blood—except kings and queens and sich-like folk. Theirs isna red, but it isna white either. It's Blue!"

The shout of laughter which greeted this, Jamie supposed to be applause, and it delighted him so hugely that he forgot about the cream. Annie, I knew, would explain things to him later, and in the meantime, harmony had been restored to the table.

MARIE GERT GERRING

North . . South . . East . . West

From Coast to Capital

By Frank L. Perrin

OTTAWA, ONT.

FROM Vancouver by even the well-equipped and comfortable transcontinental train with its air-conditioned sleeping cars, its well-stocked dining cars, and such comforts as can generously be provided, is a long though by no means tedious journey. The cities and playgrounds visited on the outgoing trip beckon invitingly for a return visit. Forming easy attachments for places and people has its drawbacks. And our Canadian friends, to say nothing of their towns and vacation resorts, have a way with them. The "come-again" adieus in the north country are as sincere and inviting, as cordial and as spontaneous as the "hurry back" heard all along the line from Florida to western Texas. These friendships we form along the way, wherever we chance to go, are funny things, after all. And yet we would all be quite lonesome without them.

Vancouver, as far as this impromptu tour is concerned, is the only city which scored a return engagement. Really the call was irresistible. The careless gentleman who tried to sell me a salmon-packing plant sans salmon or any kind of fish, offered a premium for an opportunity to try again. He made more than good, but just how I do not know. I have the impression that somewhere at the mouth of some river along the coast, a party of fishermen toiled through the preceding night to bring to town a sizable catch. No witness volunteered to tell the whole story. But he who was in mild contempt absolved himself completely. The good name of the boasted industry is restored. Still the people of Vancouver do not stock their larders with canned salmon. That I have discovered, and maintain.

* * *

Last evening, here in Ottawa, the Dominion capital, Premier Mackenzie King, via radio, told of his visit to London during the Coronation of King George VI, and something of his experiences there and elsewhere in Europe while absent on his recent holiday. At Capreol, a night's ride from this city, while our train waited for its second section bound southward and eastward to Montreal, I listened at the loudspeaker in the railway station. It was an interesting though not particularly inspiring talk, and failed, so far as I heard, to explain or answer the criticisms of the press in some of the provinces of his alleged overtures to those not entirely in accord with British world policies. These criticisms somehow made me realise that wherever one may go he will find those who are habitually out of accord with their own Government. The Irish, bless their hearts, have a name for it.

It is but natural, after all, at least humanly speaking, that we should not all agree. But it is a sad commentary upon human fickleness that we so often discover that the things we imagine we greatly desired are not, in the testing, the things we believed we wanted. But the fault, it may be, is not always that of those who make the choice or delegate, generously and confidently, the power bestowed upon those who enact the laws and undertake to administer them. There is a wide difference, often, and a serious default between promise and performance, between party platforms and the execution of enunciated policies. It is here that we find, at home and abroad, the influences that are weakening, more than any other, the confidence in democratic government.

* * *

Ottawa, the ancient capital of the Dominion, is a charming city, the goal, en route, of an increasing number of tourists from the States. It is not distinctly modern so far as architecture is concerned, but in its business and residential districts is spotlessly clean. All through Canada the observing visitor will discover, or be informed, that traffic lights absolutely regulate pedestrians as well as wheeled vehicles. And when this fact is impressed the Bostonian, speaking from actual knowledge, decides that he would rather wait at the curb than in the police station. Someone once observed, as he patiently waited, thoughtfully enough, on a Boston street corner while hurrying motorists sped by, that he would rather wait here than hereafter.

No liquor of any description is sold or offered for sale on Canadian railway trains. When we cross the line into Vermont tomorrow the porter in our club car will distribute "beverage" lists to the travelers. I do not know the restrictions placed upon such sales in the Provinces, but can testify that during my visit in Canada the only person who appeared to have imbibed too freely was on the screen in a motion picture theater.

It may be that what must be endured can be regulated by an awakened public realization of the meaning of law observance.

The Wide Horizon

Rhyme Without Reason

By Pearl Sinsheimer

"IT MUST have a point," said Robert Frost. He was talking about poetry, to a small circle of admirers in Boston, a few weeks ago. We were pleased, for we ourselves prefer it to make sense. Perhaps that is because we are not intellectual enough to enjoy sitting on the floor in a star-spangled room without furniture, listening to a hypersensitive voice reading such lines as:

> Red fluorescence of steak—away!
> This bourgeois life. A girl with a green lipstick.
> Cold red, green hot as chili-con-carni.
> Six Russians traitorous to Stalin.
> Geneva catalogues the dinosaur.

or such frankly amorous verses as:

> Your lizard eyes magnete my psychic me.
> Three spinach gleams—
> You—in a chromium hat.
> Ten moron sheep on a cold hillside.
> Perhaps you will hang yourself!

* * *

It may of course be our lack of imagination which makes us agree with Arthur Guiterman's recent letter to the Saturday Review of Literature, or it may be that we are prejudiced in favor of the Review itself, as a periodical left almost alone in its honest approach to current literature. "Such poetry," writes Guiterman, "is made more or less fashionable, and is bought but not read." It is bought, we presume, by people who can pay $5 to meet the author, sip lukewarm bouillon, hear him recite the title poem, and spend another $2.50 for an autographed copy, with no extra charge. It is not borrowed from the public library, tasted greedily on short subway rides and between bites of the noonday sandwich, and devoured late into the night, until the eyes can no longer keep open.

The chief reason for the reported decrease in poetry reading, Guiterman gives as this: "For the last ten years our most prominent critics of poetry have practically been insisting that the only poetry worthy of attention is that which is obscure, esoteric, artificial and generally extreme." For a race as unsentimental as the literary critics we must admit that occasionally they exhibit an astonishingly childlike confidence in the publisher's blurbs. And we have observed at times an equally astonishing harmony between the review columns and those of the advertising, which of course quotes directly from the blurbs.

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It is not just, however, to blame the critics entirely. If the general public doesn't care to read poetry it has a perfect right to refrain from doing so, though even among the modern works it will deny itself much beauty and delight, for, fortunately for the reputation of our century, we have our genuine poets. We have Frost and Auslander and William Rose Benét and Robert Nathan; and Audrey Wurdemann and Laurence Whistler. We have the youthful Wiggam and Weismiller. They are not especially popular with little manuscript societies which demand the "arty" and obscure. They do not have to produce word puzzles to display a vocabulary.

We are beginning to suspect that Hans Andersen might have been witnessing a poetry situation in his day capable of allegorical representation in the story of the Emperor's new clothes. The Emperor, it will be recalled, ordered new garments from the roguish traveling weavers who professed to make such fine cloth that it would be invisible to those "unfit for office or incorrigibly stupid." The entire adult kingdom, including the monarch himself, praised the invisible garments, until a little child exclaimed innocently that the Emperor had nothing on. Our cultured contemporaries in like manner will pretend to be actually moved by sheer drivel rather than be thought intellectually inadequate.

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In poetry writing there are more charlatans, it would appear, than in any other field of artistic expression. Most students of painting or sculpture or music or the drama expect to spend at least a few years learning the fundamentals. They recognise rules. They acknowledge the masters of previous ages. They practice. They work. No one learning to play the piano or violin would get up on the concert platform and treat his audience to a group of scales or finger exercises. Yet many of the would-be poets seem to consider their half-formed scratches sufficient contribution to the world of fine letters.

In one of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's books on poetry is a statement that, as has been proved over and over again in the other arts, "it is the men big enough to break the rules who accept and observe them most cheerfully."

Among so much spineless dabbling in jabberwocky it is comforting to remember that one of the greatest of modern poets, and surely one or two others with whom rests the burden of carrying forward the tradition of the lyric side of literature in English, believe in having and making a point.